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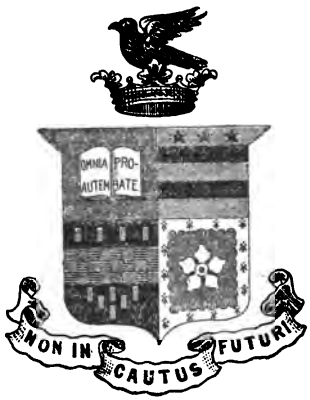
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

CATALOGUE
1901-1902

ANNOUNCEMENTS
1902-1903

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA:
J. P. BELL COMPANY, MANUFACTURING PRINTERS,
1902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Washington & Lee University 9-28-12

CALENDAR--1902

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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1903

January

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UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1902.

April 2—Wednesday, 9 A. M....Spring Term begins.
May 1—Thursday .....Liberty Hall Day.
June 4—Wednesday, 9 A. M.....Examinations of Spring Term begin.
June 15—Sunday, 11 A. M.....Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 15—Sunday, 8:30 P. M.....Address before the Young Men's Christian Association.
June 16—Monday, 9 P. M.....Celebration of the Literary Societies.
June 17—Tuesday, 10 A. M.....Stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
June 17—Tuesday, 5 P. M.....Annual Meeting of Alumni Association.
June 17—Tuesday, 9 P. M.....Address before the Alumni Association.
June 18—Wednesday, 11 A. M..Commencement Exercises.

—— SUMMER VACATION. ——

September 11—Thursday, 9 A. M. Autumn Term begins.
November 27—Thursday .....Thanksgiving Day.
December 11—Thursday, 9 A. M. Examinations of Autumn Term begin.
December 23—Tuesday.....Christmas Holiday begins.

—— WINTER VACATION. ——

1903.

January 3—Saturday, 9 A. M...Winter Term begins.
January 19—Monday .....Lee Memorial Day.
January 19—Monday, 8 P. M....Anniversary of the Graham-Lee Society.
February 23—Monday .....Washington Memorial Day.
February 23—Monday, 8 P. M...Anniversary of the Washington Society.
March 20—Friday, 9 A. M.....Examinations of Winter Term begin.
April 1—Wednesday.....Holiday.
April 2—Thursday, 9 A. M.....Spring Term begins.
May 7—Thursday .....Liberty Hall Day.
June 3—Wednesday, 9 A. M.....Examinations of Spring Term begin.
June 14—Sunday, 11 A. M.....Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 14—Sunday, 8:30 P. M.....Address before the Young Men's Christian Association.
June 15—Monday, 9 P. M.....Celebration of the Literary Societies.
June 16—Tuesday, 10 A. M.....Stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
June 16—Tuesday, 5 P. M.....Annual Meeting of Alumni Association.
June 16—Tuesday, 9 P. M.....Address before the Alumni Association.
June 17—Wednesday, 11 A. M...Commencement Exercises.

CORPORATION.

(WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT.)

Legal Title: "THE WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY."

Rector: REV. GIVENS BROWN STRICKLER, D. D., 1899.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GLASGOW, 1865.
Attorney at Law, Lexington, Virginia.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON, 1885.
Attorney-General of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

ALEXANDER TEDFORD BARCLAY, 1885.
Real Estate Agent, Lexington, Va.

REV. EDWARD CLIFFORD GORDON, D. D., 1888.
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Missouri.

REV. GIVENS BROWN STRICKLER, D. D., 1894.
Professor in Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

CLEMENT DANIEL FISHBURNE, 1896.
Banker, Charlottesville, Virginia.

REV. ROBERT HANSON FLEMING, D. D., 1898.
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM PAXTON HOUSTON, 1898.
Judge of Rockbridge County Court, Lexington, Virginia.

JOHN ALFRED PRESTON, 1898.
Attorney at Law, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

LUCIAN HOWARD COCKE, 1898.
Attorney at Law, Roanoke, Virginia.

WILLIAM INGLES, 1899.
Civil Engineer, Radford, Virginia.

REV. AUGUSTUS HOUSTON HAMILTON, 1899.
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Steele's Tavern, Virginia.

ALBERT WINSTON GAINES, 1901.
Attorney at Law, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

GEORGE WALKER ST. CLAIR, 1901.
Attorney at Law, Tazewell, Virginia.

JOHN SINCLAIR MUNCE, 1901.
Manager, Kingan & Co., Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, 1877.
Secretary and Treasurer, Lexington, Virginia.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

ALEXANDER TEDFORD BARCLAY.

WILLIAM PAXTON HOUSTON.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION.

(WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, L. L. D., 1897.
President-Emeritus.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., PH. D., 1901.
President.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A., 1854.
Cincinnati Professor of Mathematics.

JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, D. D., LL. D., 1886.
Professor of Philosophy.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., PH. D., 1887.
Robinson Professor of Geology and Biology.

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS, C. E., 1889.
Scott Professor of Civil Engineering.

HENRY ALEXANDER WHITE, M. A., PH. D., D. D., 1889.
Professor of History.

ADDISON HOGUE, 1893.
Corcoran Professor of Greek.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, PH. D., M. D., 1894.
Bayly Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., PH. D., 1895.
Professor of English.

* HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, M. A., B. L., LL. D., 1897.
Professor of Equity and Corporation Law, and of Constitutional and International Law.

† HENRY PARKER WILLIS, PH. D., 1898.
Professor of Economics and Political Science.

WALTER LE CONTE STEVENS, PH. D., 1898.
McCormick Professor of Physics.

* Resignation tendered, to take effect July 1, 1902. Successor to be elected in June, 1902.

† On leave of absence until September, 1902.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS VANCE, M. A., PH. D., B. L., 1899.
Professor of Commercial Law, and acting Dean of the School of Law.

GEORGE HUTCHESON DENNY, M. A., PH. D., 1899.
Professor of Latin.

MARTIN PARKS BURKS, B. A., B. L., 1899.
Professor of Common and Statute Law.

CHARLES LANGLEY CROW, M. A., PH. D., 1899.
Adjunct Professor of Modern Languages.

ROBERT FRANKLIN HOXIE, PH. B., 1901.
Acting Professor of Economics and Political Science.

WILLIAM WERTENBAKER, M. D., 1900.
Physical Director and Laboratory Assistant in Biology.

ROBERT ERNEST HUTTON, 1898.
Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

LIVINGSTON WADDELL SMITH, M. A., 1900.
Instructor in Mathematics.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS, B. A., 1901.
Assistant in English and Latin.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY MORRISON, 1901.
Assistant in Physical Laboratory.

JOHN MCCLURE, 1901.
Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.

GRIER RALSTON SMILEY, 1901.
Assistant in Civil Engineering.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, B. L., 1877.
Secretary of the Faculty.

MISS ANNIE ROBERTSON WHITE, 1895.
Librarian.

CHARLES FRITH SPENCER, 1901.
Assistant Custodian of the Reading Room.

JULIAN WOOD GLASS, 1901.
Law Librarian.

CHARLES JAMES BESENFELDER, 1901.
Mechanician.

FACULTY COMMITTEES.

I. EXECUTIVE.

THE PRESIDENT, and Professors Nelson and Quarles.

II. SCHOOLS.

(Entrance examinations, accredited schools, and teaching appointments.)

THE PRESIDENT, and Professors Hogue, Nelson, Currell, and White.

III. PUBLICATION.

(Annual catalogue, bulletins, and student publications.)

Professors STEVENS, Campbell, Vance, and Howe.

IV. LIBRARY.

Professors CURRELL, Howe, Hogue, Stevens, and Hoxie.

V. ART GALLERY.

Professors HOWE, Humphreys, Crow, and Stevens.

VI. DIPLOMAS.

(Diplomas, medals, prize essays, scholarships, and schedules.)

Professors HUMPHREYS, Quarles, Currell, White, and Burks.

VII. PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

(Commencement exercises, chapel, lectures, and entertainments.)

Professors NELSON, Campbell, and Vance.

VIII. ALUMNI.

Professors VANCE, Humphreys, and Campbell.

IX. PHYSICAL CULTURE.

(Athletics, gymnasium and boats.)

Professors CAMPBELL, Hoxie, and Howe.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE AUGUSTA ACADEMY.

1749–1782.

DURING the early part of the eighteenth century a stream of immigrants from Scotland and the northern part of Ireland began to spread over the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. They brought with them the religious doctrines of John Knox, along with the sternness and simplicity, the earnest piety, the tenacity of purpose, and the indomitable courage of their fathers.

One of the branches of this stream penetrated far into the valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. Feeling the need of education for the young, the settlers in Augusta county in 1749 established a school about fifteen miles southwest of what is now the city of Staunton. This school was called the Augusta Academy. Its first principal was Robert Alexander, who had been educated at the University of Edinburgh. Changing its abode several times, it came for a few years under the care of the presbytery of Hanover. The successor of Mr. Alexander was John Brown, who combined the duties of teacher with those of pastor for two presbyterian churches. In 1776 the presbytery removed the school to Timber Ridge in the new county of Rockbridge, a part of what had previously been included in Augusta county. It was so named on account of the now celebrated Natural Bridge, which is at its southern extremity. Dominated by the patriotic spirit of independence characteristic of that time, the presbyterial committee changed the title of the school to Liberty Hall. Its principal was Wil-

liam Graham, a clergyman, who had become Mr. Brown's assistant two years previously. One year later the same spirit of liberty caused the name of Lexington to be given, in commemoration of the first battle of the revolution, to the new county seat of Rockbridge, a few miles beyond Timber Ridge. In 1780 Liberty Hall was moved to the immediate neighborhood of Lexington, where it was maintained for a number of years.

LIBERTY HALL ACADEMY.

1782–1798.

It was in 1782, after Mr. Graham had become established on the outskirts of Lexington, that a charter was obtained from the legislature of Virginia incorporating the Scotch-Irish school into "Liberty Hall Academy." The school by this act passed out of the control of the presbytery of Hanover. From that day to the present it has been governed by a board of trustees that, as a body, has had no connection with any church organization. In 1793 a stone building was erected, in which Mr. Graham continued his labors until his resignation in 1796.

William Graham was born in Pennsylvania in 1746 and was graduated from Princeton in 1773. Here one of his classmates and most intimate associates was Henry Lee, subsequently so well known as Washington's dashing young friend, "Light Horse Harry," and as the father of Robert E. Lee, the great Confederate leader. Mr. Graham's Princeton training was impressed upon all his subsequent work as a teacher, and the course of study which he gave to his students at Liberty Hall was directly modeled upon that which was then pursued at Princeton.

The first considerable amount of property received by Liberty Hall Academy was that given in 1796 by George Washington, which still yields an annual income of three thousand dollars to Washington and Lee University. In recognition of his services in the Revolution, the General Assembly of Virginia in 1784

presented to him certain shares in a canal company. Washington refused to accept these for his own use, but after some years of delay his attention was called by two representatives in Congress to Liberty Hall Academy. In January, 1796, Mr. Graham prepared an address on the subject to Washington, who thereupon presented the shares to Liberty Hall Academy. This gift was subsequently confirmed by him in his will.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

1798–1813.

The generous gift by Washington was gratefully acknowledged in a letter to him by the trustees of the academy. This letter, however, was not sent until April 12, 1798, nearly nineteen months after the date of the gift. It was preceded by an act of the legislature in January, 1798, changing the name of the school to Washington Academy.

To the letter of the trustees Washington wrote the following reply:

MOUNT VERNON, *17th June, 1798.*

Gentlemen:—Unaccountable as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the address with which you were pleased to honor me, dated the 12th of April, never came into my hands until the 14th instant.

To promote literature in this rising empire and to encourage the arts have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart, and if the donation which the generosity of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has enabled me to bestow on Liberty Hall—now by your politeness called Washington Academy—is likely to prove a means to accomplishing these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires.

Sentiments like those which have flowed from your pen excite my gratitude, whilst I offer my best vows for the prosperity of the Academy and for the honor and happiness of those under whose auspices it is conducted.

GO. WASHINGTON.

Trustees of Washington Academy.

The stock of the canal company did not yield any reliable income until 1811 or 1812. In the meanwhile the academy

suffered in 1796 what seemed for some time an irreparable loss in the resignation of Mr. Graham. He died in 1799, just six months before the death of Washington.

In December, 1802, the academy building was destroyed by fire. This calamity was a crucial trial to the fidelity both of the trustees and of the new rector, Mr. Baxter, who had been installed in 1799. He served practically without salary, feeling that the donation of General Washington imposed a sacred duty to sustain the institution and preserve the trust fund inviolate. The necessity for abandonment of the debt-laden school seemed imminent, and the institution would probably have collapsed but for the extraordinary unselfishness of those in immediate charge of it.

In 1803 the work of the school was conducted in rented buildings within the limits of Lexington. Before the end of 1804 a building was constructed on the grounds of the present university, from which the ruins of the old academy are still visible.

The bequest of Washington served to inspire another gift which was made during the days of deepest adversity, but not realized until long afterward. The Cincinnati Society was an organization of surviving officers formed at the close of the war of the Revolution, with branches in each of the several states. In 1802 the Virginia branch decided to disband. Inspired by the example of Washington, they bestowed their funds upon the academy which now bore his name. Twenty years elapsed before these funds could be legally transferred to the trustees, and on account of new legal difficulties the actual transfer was not accomplished until 1848. The accumulated value of the fund was about twenty-five thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

1813–1871.

In the meanwhile Washington Academy had been lifted out of the pressing embarrassments amid which the new century was

begun. By act of the legislature its name was changed in 1813 to Washington College. Its previous teaching staff had consisted of a president and a professor of ancient languages. A new professorship was now established, that of natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy.

Another important impulse was received in 1826 through a bequest, the ultimate value of which was over forty-six thousand dollars, from John Robinson, a native of Ireland, a soldier under Washington, and during his last years a trustee of the college. Mr. Robinson lived and died without any ties of family or church. The disposition of his property was determined largely through the example set by Washington, to whom he had been much devoted. His remains were interred in the college grounds, and over them a suitable marble shaft was erected to his memory.

These three endowments, amounting to less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, formed the financial foundation on which Washington College rested until nearly three-fourths of the nineteenth century were completed.

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War the work of the college was discontinued, most of its students enlisting in the Confederate army. The buildings and other property were much injured when Lexington was occupied by the Federal army under General Hunter in June, 1864. They were saved from total destruction only by the fact of their association with the memory of General Washington. At the close of the war the college, being without income, borrowed money for the repair of the buildings on the private credit of some of the trustees, and the work of rehabilitation was at once begun. About thirty years afterward the Congress of the United States appropriated seventeen thousand five hundred dollars as remuneration for the destruction of property by Hunter's army. This was only one out of many

indications of the re-establishment of friendly relations after a civil war of extraordinary bitterness.

On August 4, 1865, General Robert E. Lee was elected president of Washington College. After carefully considering the subject he accepted in terms expressed by the following letter:

POWHATAN COUNTY, *24th August, 1865.*

Gentlemen:—I have delayed for some days replying to your letter of the 5th inst., informing me of my election by the Board of Trustees to the Presidency of Washington College, from a desire to give the subject due consideration. Fully impressed with the responsibilities of the office, I have feared that I should be unable to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the Trustees or to the benefit of the country. The proper education of youth requires not only great ability, but I fear more strength than I now possess, for I do not feel able to undergo the labor of conducting classes in regular courses of instruction. I could not, therefore, undertake more than the general administration and supervision of the institution. There is another subject which has caused me serious reflection, and is, I think, worthy of the consideration of the Board. Being excluded from the terms of amnesty in the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 29th of May last, and an object of censure to a portion of the country, I have thought it probable that my occupation of the position of President might draw upon the College a feeling of hostility, and I should, therefore, cause injury to an institution which it would be my highest desire to advance. I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Government directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent upon those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority, and I could not consent to be the cause of animadversion upon the College.

Should you, however, take a different view, and think that my services in the position tendered me by the Board will be advantageous to the College and country, I will yield to your judgment and accept it. Otherwise I must most respectfully decline the office.

Begging you to express to the Trustees of the College my heartfelt gratitude for the honor conferred upon me, and requesting you to accept

my cordial thanks for the kind manner in which you have communicated its decision, I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

Messrs. John W. Brockenbrough, *Rector;* S. McD. Reid, Alfred Leyburn, Horatio Thompson, D. D., Bolivar Christian, T. J. Kirkpatrick, *Committee.*

General Lee was formally installed as president of Washington College in October, 1865, and he retained this position until his death, in October, 1870. During his administration of five years the growth of the college in numbers and influence was phenomenal. The nobility and strength of his character made him almost an object of worship. His power over the students was absolute, not because of any self-assertion on his part, but because he commanded and received their unstinted confidence and loyalty. He impressed strongly upon them the duty of accepting the results of the war and yielding submission to constituted authority, irrespective of the past. His influence in this respect continued after his death and was spread by his students to their homes. In the rear of the college chapel which he built is a mausoleum, in which his remains are interred. Over them is a recumbent statue of him in Italian marble, chiseled by the Virginia sculptor, Valentine.

In 1849 a law school was founded in Lexington and brought to a high state of efficiency by Judge John W. Brockenbrough. He was made a trustee of Washington College in 1852, and became rector of the board of trustees in 1865, when, with the assistance of Professor James J. White and General W. N. Pendleton, he prevailed upon General Lee to accept the presidency of Washington College. In 1866 the Lexington Law School became the "School of Law and Equity of Washington College," with Judge Brockenbrough as professor in charge. This organic connection has continued to the present day. The founder of the law school remained at its head until June, 1873, and died in 1877.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

1871.

Soon after the death of General Lee the name of the institution was changed, in 1871, to its present corporate title, "The Washington and Lee University." In the same year General G. W. Custis Lee succeeded his father as president. His military education at West Point, combined with his subsequent experience in the engineer corps of the army, and as a professor of engineering, qualified him well to give emphasis to the importance of developing a school of applied science. During his twenty-six years of faithful service the endowment of the institution was largely increased, and many signal improvements were due to his personal generosity. He resigned in 1897 and was made president emeritus.

It was in 1869, during the administration of General Lee and on account of admiration for his character, that George Peabody, of London, presented to Washington College bonds of the State of Virginia, which with accrued interest at the time of transfer amounted in value to a quarter of a million dollars. This gift, like others subsequently made, was based upon confidence in the broad and catholic policy maintained by General Lee and the board of trustees. On September 22, 1865, the board had adopted the rule, "all sectarian influence in the government is hereby prohibited, but the obligations of the Christian religion are nevertheless to be acknowledged and inculcated." During the administration of General Custis Lee this rule was confirmed, by the board in a published resolution, dated September 18 1873, in which they declared:

"That Washington and Lee University has no connection with, nor is it conducted in the interest of, any religious denomination whatsoever.

"This university is founded and administered upon the broad

basis of an evangelical Christianity. Its peculiar function is to impart a high and catholic scholarship in literature and science. It aims to do this consistently with the principles of true religion; but it neither teaches nor proscribes the religious doctrines of any sect of Christians. There is not, nor has there ever been, anything in its character, its constitution, or its teachings, that belongs to sectarianism, or that gives to any denomination preponderance or influence in the university to the exclusion or injury of any other.

"It has been their effort to offer to the people of the South a university free from all complications of church or state, which should represent at once the highest and largest interests of education and the noblest remembrances of Christian heroism and devotion."

The successor of General Custis Lee was William Lyne Wilson, who had achieved the highest distinction during the previous fifteen years as a member of Congress and as Postmaster General of the United States. By his strong and spotless character, his broad-mindedness, his eloquence and personal magnetism, President Wilson quickly won the confidence and love of all with whom he came into contact during his brief term of three years. Failing health necessitated his absence during much of the year 1900, and in October his life was brought to an untimely close.

Professor Henry St. George Tucker, dean of the School of Law, acted as president during the unexpired last year of President Wilson's term, but declined to retain the office longer.

In June, 1901, Professor George H. Denny was elected acting-president for the following scholastic year, and in September he was confirmed as president of Washington and Lee University.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Most of the buildings of Washington and Lee University are so situated as to face a gently sloping lawn of grass with an abundance of large shade trees in the immediate vicinity. The upper edge forms a ridge, the eastern expansion of which furnishes the grounds for the neighboring Virginia Military Institute. These two lawns, connected by a short avenue with dwellings on each side, constitute a park forming the northeast portion of Lexington.

THE MAIN UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

This building, begun in 1824, is of brick, three stories high, about two hundred and fifty feet in length, and built in the colonial style. It contains the geological and biological lecture room, laboratory, and museums; the chemical lecture room and apparatus room; the physical lecture room, apparatus room, and laboratory rooms; a series of class rooms for the departments of engineering, mathematics, Latin, Greek, history, modern languages, English, and philosophy; and the debating halls of the Graham-Lee and Washington literary societies.

THE LEE CHAPEL.

Facing the centre of the main building on the opposite side of the lawn is the brick chapel built by General Robert E. Lee in 1867. It affords accommodation for six hundred persons, in addition to the space occupied by the organ and choir. Upon the large platform are bronze busts of Washington and Lee presented to the university in 1901. Above these on the walls are life sized oil portraits of Washington and Lafayette, transmitted by General Washington and presented by General G. W.

Custis Lee. Besides these are life sized portraits of Robert E. Lee and other famous Virginians, and of a number of benefactors of the university. Behind the platform and visible from the body of the chapel is Valentine's recumbent statue of General Lee. Beneath this on the basement floor is the crypt containing the remains of General Lee, his wife and his daughter. Beneath the chapel much of the ample basement is occupied by the rooms devoted to the Young Men's Christian Association, and by the apartment formerly reserved for General Lee as his business office. This has been kept as left by him in 1870.

NEWCOMB HALL.

This building, of brick, was erected in 1874 by Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, of New York, in memory of her husband, Warren Newcomb, who had been one of the benefactors of Washington College. It contains the administration offices, the reading room, the library, and the art gallery.

TUCKER MEMORIAL HALL.

This is the home of the law school, and was completed in 1900. It is a memorial to John Randolph Tucker, who was connected with this school from 1873 to 1897, and who for a number of years was a distinguished representative in Congress with William Lyne Wilson. It is a handsome building of grey limestone, two stories in height, the ground space being ninety-six by eighty feet in area. It contains three lecture rooms with high ceilings, each seating over a hundred students, a reading room of the same size, the law library of several thousand volumes, and private offices for the professors of law. In the reading room is a bronze bust of Mr. Tucker by Valentine.

THE LIBRARY.

The university library contains over thirty-five thousand volumes, arranged on the Dewey system, and is card catalogued

in part. The departments of history and economics are set aside as a working library for the students in these subjects. The libraries of chemistry, physics, geology and biology are in the respective laboratories, and are similarly used.

The university reading room is well supplied with newspapers and current periodical literature.

Both the library and the reading room are open to students during class hours every day under stated regulations. The departmental libraries are also open to students during the evening.

THE ART GALLERY.

This gallery occupies a large sky-lighted apartment, specially fitted up for the purpose, in Newcomb Hall. It contains, besides several fine pieces of statuary, between sixty and seventy oil paintings bequeathed to the university by the late Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia.

In this gallery is deposited a valuable collection of American portraits in oil, loaned by the president emeritus, General G. W. Custis Lee.

Through the bequest of Mr. Bradford the gallery is supplied with an annuity sufficient for its maintenance and for annual additions to the collection.

THE LABORATORIES.

These are described in connection with the departments of Physics (p. 74), of Chemistry (p. 76), and of Geology and Biology (p. 79) respectively.

THE GYMNASIUM.

This is described in connection with the department of Physical Culture (p. 107).

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The government of the university is administered by the president and faculty, in accordance with a code of laws enacted by the board of trustees. The president devotes himself to the duties of his office, occupying rooms in Newcomb Hall, to which the students have access at stated times. He presides at the meetings of the faculty, and, by the reports of the several professors, he is acquainted with the standing and deportment of each student. All cases of irregularity receive his personal attention.

Students receive the admonition and counsel of the president before being subjected to any penalty, except in cases of flagrant offense. Those who are habitually neglectful of their duties, or who do not regularly attend their classes, will be required to withdraw from the university.

Absence from regular scholastic work always impairs success in it and lessens its results. Leave of absence from class or from the university is therefore sparingly given, and only upon application to the president, supported by substantial reasons. For absences beyond the immediate neighborhood written consent from parent or guardian, in the case of minors, is required. Permission will not be given to accompany athletic teams away from Lexington.

THE HONOR SYSTEM.

Every student is assumed to be a man of honor, and is treated as such. In the performance of duty he is wholly free from espionage, and his word is accepted without question. This system is traditional in Washington and Lee University, and any abuse of it is quickly and rightly resented by the student

body. In the few cases in which a student has had the hardihood to cheat in class or examination he has been required by his fellow students to leave the institution as soon as detected. This feature of student self-government has the entire approval of the faculty.

EXPENSES.

The fixed expenses are the matriculation fee of $5, university fee of $25, and tuition fee of $50. These are the same for all students except the few admitted under the condition of special privileges. (See p. 26.)

Among the variable expenses are those for books, student organizations, and boarding accommodation.

In the purchase of books the student has an opportunity to economize by obtaining those which have been already in use. Much depends upon what subjects of study he may select.

There are various student organizations, social, literary, and athletic, each involving some outlay of money. In none of these is membership obligatory.

Boarding accommodation usually includes room, table board, fuel, and lights, but not laundry.

At private houses in Lexington the price of accommodation varies from $13 to $22 per month.

At the university boarding house, which is situated on the university grounds and occupied by a private family, accommodation may be had at $13 per month, exclusive of fuel and lights. Table board alone here costs $11 per month.

At private houses in the country around Lexington within two or three miles, accommodation may be had for $9 or $10 per month, including fuel, lights, and laundry.

Students are permitted to board only at such private houses as are approved by the faculty. A student may at any time be required by the faculty to change his boarding house.

It is expected that board bills will be settled monthly.

The following is an estimate of the most important necessary expenses to be incurred by a student in the academic or engineering department for the annual session of nine months. Column A is for a student who is economical; column B, for one living in average comfort; column C, for one living liberally.

	A	B	C
Fees	80	80	80
Boarding Accommodation	81	144	180
Books	14	26	40
	$175	$250	$300

This estimate must not be understood to cover all of the student's expenses. No statement can be formulated regarding his needs for clothing, travel, or incidental expenses. These are determined largely by his past habits and tastes, and are limited by his power of self control.

All students holding scholarships (see p. 47) are required to pay the matriculation and university fees, the two amounting to $30.

For a student in the school of Law the fees for a single annual course amount to $105. (See p. 105.)

The laws of Virginia prohibit the granting of credit to students who are minors, except by the written permission of their parents or guardians, or by consent of the proper authority of the institution. Since the contracting of debt implies continual temptation to extravagance, the faculty asks the influence of parents in the effort to restrain this evil.

All fees must be paid in advance.

It is requested that checks for fees be made payable to "Treasurer, Washington and Lee University."

Further information, if needed, may be had on application to the secretary of the faculty.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

In order to encourage post-graduate study, any graduate in a regular academic degree of this university is admitted to all the privileges of the academic departments on payment of the matriculation and university fees only, amounting to $30.

The following persons are admitted on payment of the matriculation fee ($5) alone:

(a) The sons of ministers of religion who are actually engaged as such, and who are unable to pay the regular fees, or the sons of such ministers deceased.

(b) Any candidate for the Christian ministery, provided such candidate is unable to pay the regular fees and is recommended by competent ecclesiastical authority. If a student admitted on these terms should afterward decline to enter the ministry, his fees will be held as debts due to the university.

Any of these privileges will be withdrawn by the faculty whenever the recipient, by improper conduct or by failure to make due progress in his studies, may show himself unworthy of them. They are granted, each for one year only, but may be renewed by the faculty on application.

These privileges do not apply to students taking professional courses. Board and room rent are not included in them.

UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLY.

On the second Wednesday morning of each month, at 8:45 o'clock, a general meeting of the university body, including both officers and students, is held in the chapel. The first few minutes are devoted to religious exercises. The president, or some one invited by him, then delivers an address, about half an hour in length, relating to a topic of general interest.

This being a regular university function, each student in every department, whether academic or professional, is held responsi-

ble for regular attendance. (See page 48 for assignment of scholarships.)

TERM REPORTS.

Regular reports of the progress and attendance of students are made to the president. At stated times a circular is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, showing his standing in his several classes, and any other facts that may be deemed proper to communicate.

ADVISERS.

Students are assigned in convenient numbers to the several members of the faculty for special oversight. To the adviser thus appointed the student must apply in case of proposed change of study. The adviser then reports the case with his suggestions to the president for final action. The adviser also takes such general oversight of the students assigned to him as he may deem conducive to their welfare and right conduct.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL CULTURE.

CHAPEL AND CHURCH SERVICES.

Religious exercises are held every morning in the university chapel. Attendance upon these is desired, but is not compulsory.

The town includes Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and to each student every encouragement is given to become identified with some religious organization. Opportunities are afforded for attending Bible classes every Sunday.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in 1868. Membership in it is of two kinds, active and associate. Any member of an evangelical church, who is in good standing, may become an active member, and any young man of good moral character may become an associate member, upon payment of

the annual dues. The association holds a religious meeting of an hour every Sunday afternoon, and an informal prayer service of half an hour on Friday evening. It arranges various Bible study classes under the direction of experienced leaders, conducts a class in the study of missions, and publishes a handbook of useful information for all new students.

The faculty of the university heartily commends the work of the association, and it is earnestly desired that every parent or guardian should encourage the student under his care to join the association as soon as he reaches the university.

LOCAL OPTION.

Neither in Lexington, nor in its neighborhood within the bounds of Rockbridge county, is there a licensed bar room, or a distillery licensed to sell spirituous liquor within the county. As far as possible, the friends of local option are vigilant to prevent violation of this law. The law imposes a severe penalty upon any person who "sells, barters, gives, or furnishes any spirituous or malt liquor to a minor, or to any student of the public schools or any other institution of learning."

LOCATION AND CLIMATE OF LEXINGTON.

The university is situated in Lexington, the home and burial place of Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson, in the valley between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains. The town rests amid beautiful scenery at an elevation of one thousand feet above sea-level. It is abundantly supplied with pure water from springs several miles distant, which flow freely from wooded hills. The natural drainage is perfect, and a good system of sewerage exists.

The healthfulness of the climate is indicated by the fact that the average annual death rate in Lexington, from 1892 to 1896 inclusive, was four whites and six negroes in each thousand

inhabitants. These figures are taken from the official county records. From twenty to thirty per thousand is, in many towns, a common rate.

The weather is generally fair and mild, the average annual temperature being 54° F. In winter the indication of the thermometer is rarely ever so low as 0° F. for more than two or three days. During the year the number of fair days usually exceeds two hundred and fifty, and the total rainfall is about forty inches.

SUMMER ACCOMMODATION.

Students who do not wish to return home during the vacation can procure board in Lexington at moderate rates. Boarding can also be had on reasonable terms at the summer resorts in the neighborhood. The Rockbridge Baths, the Rockbridge Alum Springs, the Cold Sulphur Springs, and the Natural Bridge Hotel, are within the county and conveniently near to Lexington.

ROUTES.

Students from the West, via Huntington, may reach Lexington by taking the James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Clifton Forge, or by the Valley Railroad from Staunton. Students from the South or East take the James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Lynchburg, or the Valley Railroad at Staunton.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

1. Applicants who have been students in other institutions may be required to furnish evidence of honorable dismissal from them.

2. The applicant must be at least sixteen years of age ; otherwise he will not be received except under unusual circumstances and by special permission from the faculty.

3. Before he is enrolled as a student in the academic department the applicant must deposit with the secretary of the faculty a certificate signed by the president showing that the entrance requirements have been satisfied in (1) English, and (2) United States History and Geography. In addition to these the certificate must include (3) Mathematics, (4) Latin, and (5) for advanced standing, Greek, if the applicant wishes to enter these departments. These requirements may be satisfied either by examination or by a certificate from an accredited school. In the latter case the certificate should be made out on a form furnished by the university. This certificate must be deposited with the secretary of the faculty in addition to the certificate of the president.

An applicant over twenty one years of age may be admitted without standing an entrance examination, if in the judgment of the professors under whom he proposes to study he is deemed fit to profit by the work undertaken.

The following suggestions are important to teachers and prospective students :

1. On application, copies of previous examinations will be furnished as a guide for future ones.

2. It is not necessary for a student to come to Lexington to stand these examinations. If his teacher will write to the secretary of the faculty, test questions will be forwarded. The

student may then stand the examinations at his own home or school, and under the supervision of his own teacher. It is greatly to be desired that this be done in the spring, while the student is still at school and fresh in his studies. The papers, signed with the student's pledge, can then be forwarded to Lexington to be graded.

3. An advantage of standing these examinations in the spring is that if any weak point is discovered it may be strengthened by subsequent study, and the deficiency made good on a second trial.

The detailed statements below indicate the amount of preparation expected in each subject.

1. ENGLISH.

The English requirements consist of two parts:

Part I. — English grammar and grammatical analysis, elementary rhetoric, including punctuation, paragraphing, composition, and correction of specimens of bad English.

Part II.—The reading course and course for special study and practice, adopted by the *Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States.*

Any student that fulfills satisfactorily the English requirements will be allowed to enter either Junior English Language or Junior Rhetoric and Literature.

The following are the courses assigned for 1902 and 1903:

READING.

1902: *Silas Marner; Pope's Iliad (Books I, VI, XXII, and XXIV); De Coverley Papers; Vicar of Wakefield; Ivanhoe; Merchant of Venice; Last of the Mohicans; The Princess; The Ancient Mariner; The Vision of Sir Launfal.*

1903: *Merchant of Venice; Julius Cæsar; De Coverley Papers; Vicar of Wakefield; The Ancient Mariner; Ivanhoe; Carlyle's Essay on Burns; The Princess; The Vision of Sir Launfal; Silas Marner.*

STUDY AND PRACTICE.

1902: *Macbeth; L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essays on Addison and Milton.*

1903: *Macbeth; L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Lycidas, Comus; Burke's Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essays on Addison and Milton.*

2. UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

The knowledge here required is that which is usually imparted in the preparatory schools through the study of the usual school text-books.

3. MATHEMATICS.

Algebra to quadratic equations and three books of geometry.

4. LATIN.

A.—*Latin Grammar.*—Any of the shorter Latin grammars — Gildersleeve, Lodge, Bennett, Harkness, Bingham or Mooney.

B.—*Latin Prose Composition and Syntax.*—These two subjects in conjunction. Written exercises once or twice a week, based on the text read. Books recommended are Bennett's *Latin Composition for Secondary Schools*, or Jones's *Exercises in Latin Prose Composition.* Equal amounts from other exercise books on this plan, such as Gildersleeve's, will be accepted, but such selections should cover the entire syntax treated by the exercise book.

C.—*Reading.*—The student has the option of any three of the five courses of preparatory study which are given below. The entrance examination paper will cover all five divisions (or courses), and the applicant may omit two. There will be an examination on the leading laws of quantity and versification; and the applicant must be able to scan readily and accurately the dactylic hexameter and the pentameter.

(1) Cæsar, *Gallic War*, Books II–V inclusive.

(2) Cicero, *The Manilian Law*, and the four *Catilines.*

(3) Sallust, *The Jugurthine War;* and Vergil, *Æneid*, Book I.

(4) Cicero, *Old Age* and *Archias;* and Vergil, *Æneid*, Book II.

(5) Ovid, *Metamorphoses* (Allen and Greenough's edition), Book IV, lines 55–166. Book IV, lines 615–803. Book V, lines 341–661. Book VII, lines 1–293. Also the following *Lives* of Nepos: *Miltiades, Themistocles, Pausanias, Cimon, Alcibiades, Epaminondas, Pelopidas, Agesilaus*, and *Hannibal.*

D.—*Roman History.*—Myers's *History of Rome*, or its equivalent.

5. GREEK.

The faculty of Washington and Lee University in September 1901 adopted the policy of placing the study of Greek on the same plane with that of the modern languages, and admitting elementary as well as more advanced students. A beginners' class was therefore organized in addition to the junior, intermediate, and senior classes hitherto maintained.

For entrance into the junior class the two main requisites are:

(1) A good knowledge of the standard paradigms of Attic prose.

(2) Such ability to read simple Attic Greek (Xenophon) as can be obtained by the careful study of from 125 to 150 pages of prose.

The study of Homer in preparation for college work is not desirable.

If a student is not quite ready for the junior class he may be able to make up his deficiency by taking the beginners' class in addition, so as to receive the benefit of the foundation drill there given.

TIME AND PLACE OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The entrance examinations will be held at the university on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 12–14, 1902; and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 10–12, 1902. When possible, they should be taken in June. Those who wish to take them at some place other than Lexington are requested to correspond with the secretary of the faculty.

Students who fail in the examinations can remain in Lexington and study under a tutor approved by the authorities of the university. A certificate from the tutor will admit a student to the university without examination. (See page 35 for further suggestions.)

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.

When it has been ascertained that a school prepares students properly for the work in this university, it will be included in the list of accredited schools, and a certificate from it will be accepted in place of the entrance examinations which are required of students who do not bring such certificates. Any teacher wishing to hold an entrance examination at his school

will be furnished with questions. The papers of the students are to be forwarded to the university. Students should be encouraged to prepare for these examinations at school. Forms of certificate for pupils will be furnished to principals of accredited schools.

SELECTION OF STUDIES.

Every student is required to attend in the class-room at least fifteen hours each week, or to do equivalent work; and, unless excused by parent or guardian, he must select a course leading to a degree. In another part of the catalogue, under the headings "School of Engineering" and "School of Law," will be found courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Law respectively. For the degree of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) students will observe the following requirements in selecting their studies.

1. For the first year the following studies are prescribed: Junior Rhetoric and Literature, Junior Mathematics, at least one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and enough other work to make at least fifteen hours of class-work each week. Students who show by special examination that they have an adequate knowledge of the subjects taught in Junior Rhetoric and Literature and Junior Mathematics will be excused from taking these classes.

2. One or more of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Spanish, must be taken each year until the requirements in these studies for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are satisfied. All the rest of the work is elective, but studies should be carefully selected with the requirements for the degree in mind, so as to observe a proper sequence of subjects and to avoid conflicts in hours of class-work and days of examination. The president and members of the faculty will be ready to give advice regarding the choice and arrangement of studies.

3. The student should allow one or two hours for study in connection with each hour of junior class work. In senior classes four or five hours of study are sometimes needed for one of class work. Thus an election of fifteen hours of junior class work each week implies a total of about forty hours of work distributed over six days, or nearly seven hours per day. For senior classes the work may be as much as ten hours per day, or even more. A laboratory exercise of two or three hours is hence estimated as the equivalent of one hour of junior class work with its added preparatory study.

4. If an applicant for the degree of Bachelor of Arts should fail in Junior Mathematics, and should wish to drop Pure Mathematics, instead of repeating this course he may be permitted to take Junior Physics, or Graphics, or Surveying, if the professor in the subject selected should deem him sufficiently prepared to do so with profit to himself. If he is then successful in this course, he will be excused from Junior Mathematics as a requisite for the degree sought.

5. A student preparing to study medicine should take during his first year Junior Latin, Junior Rhetoric and Literature, Junior Mathematics, and Physiology, unless he expects to take two years of Latin. In this event he should take Chemistry instead of Physiology, which may be taken during the second year.

6. A student preparing to study law should take at least the following: Junior and Intermediate Literature, American History, Junior Economics, and Junior Political Science.

7. In order to make any change in his course of study the student must first obtain permission from his adviser and from the president, as well as from the professors whose departments are affected by his proposed action.

TERMS AND EXAMINATIONS.

The scholastic session of thirty-eight weeks is divided into three terms, the lengths of which are approximately as follows:

1. The autumn term, of fourteen weeks.
2. The winter term, of twelve weeks.
3. The spring term, of twelve weeks.

Between the autumn and winter terms there is an interval of ten days, including Christmas day. The spring term is followed by the summer vacation of twelve weeks.

The last ten scholastic days of each term are devoted to examination. The period of examination is often preceded by a review period, at the discretion of the professor in each department. For each subject of study a special examination day is assigned, and is indicated by its order in the examination series. (See p. 42.)

The failure of a student to stand any prescribed examination subjects him to censure. He forfeits his place in the class unless such failure be excused for reasons deemed sufficient by the faculty.

STUDY GROUPS.

For the purpose of classification the studies are divided into groups as follows:

GROUP I.

Latin; Greek; French; German; Spanish.

GROUP II.

Literature; English Language; Philosophy; History; Economics; Political Science.

GROUP III.

Mathematics; Astronomy; Physics; Chemistry; Geology; Biology.

GROUP IV.

Engineering. (See p. 82.)

GROUP V.

Law. (See p. 91.)

SYNOPSIS OF WORK.

For convenience in stating the requirements for degrees the work of each class during a single annual session has an assigned numerical value, expressed by a definite number of "points."

This system is not applied in the school of Law.

In the following synopsis of work are shown the study groups, subjects, classes, days and hours of meeting, examination days, and class values.

To athletics, under suitable limitations (see p. 107), the value of one point is assigned.

GROUP I.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
Latin p. 55	Junior	*DxM	10	8	4
	Intermediate	T T S	11	6	4
	Senior	M W F	9	9	6
Greek p. 58	Beginners'	DxS	3	3	3
	Junior	DxS	12	4	4
	Intermediate	M W F	11	5	4
	Senior	T T S	9	10	6
French p. 60	Junior	T T S	1	2	3
	Senior	M W F	10	7	6
German p. 61	Junior	M W F	11	5	3
	Senior	M W F	9	9	6
Spanish p. 62	Junior	T T S	11	6	3

*Daily except Monday.

GROUP II.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
English p. 63	Junior Rhetoric and Literature	M W F	1	1	3
	Intermediate Literature	M W F	10	7	4
	Senior Literature	T T S	10	8	4
	Junior English Language	T T S	11	6	3
	Senior English Language	M W	11	5	4
Philosophy p. 66	Junior	T T S	12	4	4
	Intermediate	M W F	12	3	4
	Senior	DxM	10	8	6
History p. 67	Ancient	M W F	12	3	3
	Bible	M W F	1	1	3
	Modern European	T T S	10	8	4
	American	T T S	9	10	6
Economics p. 69	Junior	M W F	11	5	3
	Senior	T T S	11	6	4
	History of Economics	———	——	——	3
	Mathematical Economics	———	——	——	3
Political Science p. 70	Junior	T T S	1	2	3
	Senior	M W F	1	1	4
Law p. 90	International and Constitutional	Daily	9	——	3

GROUP III.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
Pure Mathematics p. 73	Junior	DxM	9	9	4
	Intermediate	M W F	1	1	5
	Senior	T T S	10	8	5
Applied Mathematics p. 87	Graphics*	M W F	10	7	3
	Surveying*	T T S	9	10	3

*See also Group IV.

GROUP III.—*Continued.*

SUBJECT	CLASS	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
Physics p. 74	Junior, Theory	DxS	12	4	} 6
	Junior, Laboratory	6 h	——	——	
	Senior, Theory	M W F	10	7	5
	Senior, Laboratory	6 h	——	——	2
	Astronomy	T T	9	10	2
Chemistry p. 76	Course I	T T S	11	6	3
	Course II, III	Lab.	——	——	——
	Course IV, V, VI	M W F	1	1	——
	Course VII	W	11	5	——
	Course VIII, X	M W F	11	3	——
	Course IX, XI, XII, XIII	Lab.	——	——	——
Geology p. 79	Junior	M W F	9	9	3
	Senior	T T S	9	10	4
Biology p. 79	General Biology	T T S	1	2	3
	Physiology	M W F	11	5	3
	Practical Biology	6 h	——	——	3

GROUP IV.

SUBJECT	CLASS	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
Civil Engineering p. 87	Junior A. Graphics*	M W F	10	7	3
	Junior B. Surveying*	T T S	9	10	3
	Intermediate	DxM	12	4	6
	Senior	DxS	1	2	6
Electrical Engineering p. 89	Electrotechnics	T T S	10	8	3

GROUP V.

SUBJECT	CLASS.	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
Law p. 90	Junior	Daily			
	Senior	Daily			

* For this subject credit may be received in the course for Bachelor of Arts. It is hence included additionally in Group III.

WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

CHAPEL SERVICES AT 8:45, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOUR	MONDAY	TUESDAY	*WEDNESDAY
9	Sr. Latin Sr. German Jr. Geology	Jr. Mathematics Sr. Greek American History Surveying Astronomy Sr. Geology	Jr. Mathematics Sr. Latin Sr. German Jr. Geology
10	Int. Literature Sr. French Sr. Physics Graphics	Mod. Eur. History Sr. Mathematics Jr. Latin Sr. Literature †Sr. Philosophy Electrotechnics	Int. Literature Sr. French Jr. Latin Sr. Philosophy Sr. Physics Graphics
11	Jr. German Sr. Eng. Language Chemistry VIII, X Int. Greek Physiology Jr. Economics	Sr. Economics Chemistry, I Jr. Spanish Int. Latin Jr. Eng. Language	Jr. German Sr. Eng. Language Chemistry, VII, VIII, X Int. Greek Physiology Jr. Economics
12	Int. Philosophy Jr. Physics Jr. Greek Ancient History Int. Civil Engin'g	Jr. Physics Jr. Philosophy Jr. Greek Int. Civil Engin'g	Int. Philosophy Jr. Physics Jr. Greek Ancient History Int. Civil Engin'g
1	Jr. Rhetoric and Literature Chem'y, IV, V, VI Sr. Civil Engin'g Int. Mathematics Bible History Sr. Polit'l Science	Biology Sr. Civil Engin'g Jr. French Jr. Political Science	Jr. Rhetoric and Literature Chem'y, IV, V, VI Sr. Civil Engin'g Int. Mathematics Bible History Sr. Polit'l Science
3	Beginners' Greek	Beginners' Greek	Beginners' Greek

* All class meetings begin half an hour late on university assembly days, and continue the usual length of time.

† Hour may be changed to suit the convenience of the class.

WEEKLY TIME TABLE.

CHAPEL SERVICES AT 8:45, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOUR	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9	Jr. Mathematics Sr. Greek American History Surveying Astronomy Sr. Geology	Jr. Mathematics Sr. Latin Sr. German Jr. Geology	Jr. Mathematics Sr. Greek American History Surveying Sr. Geology
10	Mod. Eur. History Sr. Mathematics Jr. Latin Sr. Literature Sr. Philosophy Electrotechnics	Int. Literature Sr. French Jr. Latin Sr. Philosophy Sr. Physics Graphics	Mod. Eur. History Sr. Mathematics Jr. Latin Sr. Literature Sr. Philosophy Electrotechnics
11	Sr. Economics Chemistry, I Jr. Spanish Int. Latin Jr. English Language	Jr. German Chemistry, VIII, X Int. Greek Physiology Jr. Economics	Sr. Economics Chemistry, I Jr. Spanish Int. Latin Jr. English Language
12	Jr. Physics Jr. Philosophy Jr. Greek Int. Civil Engineering	Int. Philosophy Jr. Physics Jr. Greek Ancient History Int. Civil Engineering	Jr. Philosophy
1	Biology Sr. Civil Engineering Jr. French Jr. Political Science	Jr. Rhetoric and Literature Chem'y, IV, V, VI Sr. Civil Engin'g Int. Mathematics Bible History Sr. Polit'l Science	Biology Jr. French Jr. Political Science
3	Beginners' Greek	Beginners' Greek	

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE.

FIRST DAY.

Junior Rhetoric and Literature; Bible History; Senior Political Science; Intermediate Mathematics; Chemistry, IV, V, VI.

SECOND DAY.

Junior French; Junior Political Science; Biology; Senior Civil Engineering.

THIRD DAY.

Intermediate Philosophy; Ancient History; Beginners' Greek.

FOURTH DAY.

Junior Greek; Junior Philosophy; Junior Physics; Intermediate Civil Engineering.

FIFTH DAY.

Intermediate Greek; Senior English Language; Junior Economics; Chemistry, VII, VIII, X; Physiology; Junior German.

SIXTH DAY.

Intermediate Latin; Junior Spanish; Junior English Language; Senior Economics; Chemistry, I.

SEVENTH DAY.

Senior French; Intermediate Literature; Senior Physics; Graphics.

EIGHTH DAY.

Junior Latin; Senior Literature; Senior Philosophy; Modern European History; Senior Mathematics; Electrotechnics.

NINTH DAY.

Senior Latin; Junior Mathematics; Junior Geology; Senior German.

TENTH DAY.

Senior Greek; American History; Astronomy; Senior Geology; Surveying.

CERTIFICATES.

When a student completes successfully a course prescribed in any department, a certificate is conferred upon him. He is deemed successful if throughout the course his average grade is at least seventy-five per cent. If at the end of any session it is below this, he is required to repeat the work successfully before being allowed to go on with the subject or to receive a certificate.

If the student's average grade is between seventy-five and eighty-five per cent, he receives a "pass certificate." At least this grade is required in each department taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. (See p. 44.)

If the student's average grade is at least eighty-five per cent, he receives a "certificate with M. A. grade." This is required in each department taken by a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. (See p. 45.)

The subjects on which certificates are given, with the amount of work necessary in each case, will be found in sections relating to the several departments.

No certificate of any kind is conferred except after thorough and satisfactory examination upon the subjects prescribed.

DIPLOMAS.

Diplomas, attesting the degrees of the university, are conferred by the board of trustees at the recommendation of the faculty.

The delivery of certificates and diplomas is a part of the public exercises on commencement day. They will not be delivered at any other time except under very unusual circumstances and only by special permission from the faculty.

ACADEMIC DEGREES.

The academic degrees, with the requirements for each, are as follows:

I. BACHELOR OF ARTS (B. A.)

1. *Points.* The student is required to pass in enough classes in groups I, II, and III (see pages 37–39) to make sixty-six points. This must include—

(a). A minimum of sixteen points from group I.

(b). A minimum of sixteen points from group II, including Junior Rhetoric and Literature.

(c). A minimum of sixteen points from group III, of which at least four must be in Mathematics, and at least ten in the other departments of this group.

2. *Certificate.* The student is required to attain a minimum of twelve points from some one department of one group, including a certificate.

3. *Thesis.* The student is required to write a thesis, during the year of his graduation, on some special topic which he must choose in consultation with his adviser at the opening of the session. This must be worked up under the supervision of the professor in whose department the selected topic is included. To this professor the thesis must be submitted before the first day of June, to be reported by him to the faculty. It must be original, well expressed and scholarly, evincing fairly and fully the culture requisite for the degree sought.

4. *Time.* For the student who begins with no preparation beyond the usual entrance requirements, four years of work are ordinarily needed to obtain the sixty-six points required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. But a student of unusual ability and industry may accomplish this work in three years.

5. *Advanced Standing.* In each of the several classes except those in which certificates are granted, a special examination may be given, on application, to such candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts as may appear to have completed elsewhere the prescribed course or its equivalent. Such examination, if successfully passed, will be accepted as a satisfactory fulfillment of requirements.

II. MASTER OF ARTS (M. A.).

The student must attain—

1. All requisites for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. Certificates with M. A. grade in groups I, II and III, to the value of not less than ninety points. (See pages 37–39.)

This must include:

(a). A minimum of twenty-two points from each of groups I, II and III.

(b). Five certificates with M. A. grade, one from each of groups I, II and III, and the other two from any of these groups. No two of these certificates can be taken from the same department.

3. A graduating thesis under the same conditions as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The degree of Master of Arts will be given to academic degree graduates of other institutions who fulfill the following requirements:

(a). Five certificates of distinguished proficiency, one from each of groups I, II and III, and the other two from any of these groups. No two of these certificates can be taken from the same department.

(b). A graduating thesis under the same conditions as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

III. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph. D.). This degree is conferred upon any Master of Arts of the university who shall have

pursued, for not less than two years at the university, a special course taught in an academic department. This course shall consist of at least two subjects, one of which shall be known as his major, the other as his minor subject. To the faculty, or to the professor in whose department the major subject is included, the candidate must submit evidence of independent research in this. He must stand at least two examinations during his course. He must produce during the final year a thesis showing the progress he has made.

Under the same conditions this degree may be conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this university who shall have devoted three years to special study after the attainment of his Bachelor's degree.

No subject belonging to a professional degree, except when included in groups II and III (p. 38), may be taken as either major or minor for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES.

I. BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B. S.). This degree is conferred upon graduates in the school of Engineering.

Students who wish to take both the degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, must fulfill the conditions of each separately, and pass in enough classes to make ninety points. (See pages 44 and 84 for requirements.)

II. BACHELOR OF LAW (B. L.). This degree is conferred on graduates in the school of Law. (See page 104 for requirements.)

FELLOWSHIPS.

THE HOWARD HOUSTON FELLOWSHIP was endowed by the late H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, as a tribute to the memory of a deceased son. The recipient of this fellowship receives about $500 per year, this being the interest on the

endowment. The design, conditions, and requirements of fellowships are as follows:

1. The design is to secure a more thorough and extended scholarship than can be obtained in the time usually allotted to academic instruction.

2. The fellowships are restricted to graduates of this university.

3. They are conferred for two consecutive years, and are not to be relinquished in any case until the end of that term, except for sufficient reasons, to be approved by the faculty.

4. The recipient of a fellowship must reside in or near the university, and pursue a special line of study looking to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, under the supervision of the professor in the department which includes his major subject.

5. If required by the faculty, he must give instruction in the university for not more than two hours a day.

6. He has access to the library, class-room instruction, and other privileges of the university, and receives a salary of $500, or whatever smaller sum may be yielded by the endowment of the fellowship to which he is appointed.

For information respecting the minor details of the conditions and duties of the fellowships, application may be made to the president of the university.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are intended to reward high attainments in scholarship in the university, or, under proper limitations, in preparation for admission to the university.

Students who desire to compete for graduate scholarships, or for fellowships, are expected to make application in writing; but a student is not necessarily excluded on account of failure to make previous application.

I. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the assignment of these scholarships no student whose general character is unsatisfactory is eligible for appointment. Character is regarded satisfactory if, during the academic year preceding the awarding of the scholarship, the student has not been disciplined and has manifested no wanton or persistent disregard of any known university rule.

The privileges conferred by the following scholarships extend to all departments except the school of Law. They are of two kinds:

A. ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. THE MAPLESON SCHOLARSHIP, upon an endowment of $5,000, was given by J. H. Mapleson, of New York. It is conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this university, who is required to teach not more than one hour a day in the university. The holder receives the income from the endowment, $300, and in addition he may attend any of the academic departments on payment of $30.

2. THE VINCENT L. BRADFORD SCHOLARSHIP, endowed in memory of her husband by Mrs. Juliet S. Bradford, of Philadelphia, is conferred upon an undergraduate. The holder receives the income amounting to $300, or $220 after payment of fees.

In competition for this scholarship the record of the student during the previous two years is considered.

3. THE LUTHER SEEVERS BIRELY SCHOLARSHIP, under a bequest of $5,000 from Mrs. Evelina H. Birely, of Baltimore, was accorded as a memorial to her son. It is conferred by the board of trustees, on recommendation by the faculty, upon a meritorious young man, living in Virginia, West Virginia, or Maryland, preference being given to a resident of Frederick County, Virginia, or Frederick County, Maryland. The holder

receives the income from the endowment, $300, or $220 after payment of fees.

4. THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP, yielding an income of $300, or $220 after payment of fees, is conferred on a meritorious undergraduate from Rockbridge County, Virginia.

In competition for this scholarship the record of the student during the previous two years is considered.

5. THE JAMES J. WHITE SCHOLARSHIP, supported by a memorial fund of $1,500, was contributed by the alumni and friends of the university. It is conferred for high attainments in the department of Greek. The holder receives $90, and pays fees amounting to $30.

6. THE TAYLOR SCHOLARSHIP, endowed by Mrs. Fanny B. Taylor, of Baltimore, is conferred upon the student attaining the highest record in the Intermediate class of Mathematics.

The recipient is entitled to attend the academic departments during the following year on payment of $5.

7. THE YOUNG SCHOLARSHIP, endowed by Henry Young, of New York, is conferred upon the student attaining the highest record in Philosophy.

The recipient is entitled to attend the academic departments during the following year on payment of $5.

B. DEPARTMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine scholarships are conferred by the faculty, one in each of the departments of Latin, Modern Languages, English, History, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology, and Engineering.

These scholarships entitle the recipients to attend the academic departments during the following year on payment of $30 in each case. The applicant must have been in continuous attendance at least one annual session in the university.

II. ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIPS.

Each local alumni association is authorized to nominate one student each year to a scholarship for one session, on the following conditions :

1. That the nomination shall be subject to the approval of the faculty.

2. That the nominee shall be of studious habits and good moral character.

3. That he shall be qualified to enter the regular classes of the university.

4. That he shall not have been already a student in this institution.

Such students may be admitted to any of the academic departments on payment of $30.

III. SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Any public high school, private academy, or other secondary school for boys, is offered a single annual scholarship in Washington and Lee University upon the following terms :

1. That the school wishing the privilege shall notify the secretary of the faculty of its acceptance of the offer and the terms upon which it is given.

2. That the school shall each year announce the scholarship in its catalogue or circular ; shall offer it as a prize to be contended for, and shall publicly bestow it at the close of the term upon one of the best of its most advanced pupils, prepared to enter the academic classes of Washington and Lee University.

3. That, unless the school be accredited, the recipient of the scholarship shall be required to stand the usual entrance examinations.

4. That the recipient shall be entitled to attend the academic classes of Washington and Lee University for one year following his appointment, free of the usual charge of $50 for tuition.

COMMENCEMENT ORATIONS AND PRIZE MEDALS.

1. THE LAW CLASS ORATION.—The members of the senior class in the school of law are authorized to select one of their number as Law Class Orator, to deliver an oration, on a legal topic, on commencement day.

2. THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.—The candidates for academic degrees each year are authorized to select one of their number as Class Valedictorian, to represent them in the exercises of commencement day.

3. THE SOCIETY ORATOR'S MEDAL, for the encouragement of oratory and elocution, is awarded to the author of the best original speech in a public competitive trial, during the week of commencement. Each of the two literary societies chooses two members to compete for this medal, and the decision on the merits of the contestants is made by a committee of gentlemen not connected with the university.

4. THE CINCINNATI ORATOR'S MEDAL, established in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, is awarded by the faculty to the author of the best oration submitted during the session in competition for this medal, provided the oration has sufficient intrinsic merit. It must be delivered as part of the exercises of commencement day. Competitors for this medal, as well as those for the Society Orator's Medal, must be such students only as have been regular attendants, each on one of the literary societies, for at least one session of the university preceding that during which the choice is made.

The same student shall not be chosen to deliver any two of the following orations, viz., the Cincinnati, the Law Class, and the Society Oration.

5. THE SANTINI PRIZE MEDAL, which was established by Joseph Santini, of New Orleans, is conferred by the faculty

upon the writer of the best essay published during the session in the students' monthly magazine, *The Southern Collegian.*

6. THE ROBINSON PRIZE MEDALS, which are three in number and of equal value, are named and conferred as follows:

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES, in Latin, Greek, French and German.

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE, in Philosophy, Literature, History, and one of the three subjects, English Language, Economics and Political Science.

THE ROBINSON MEDAL OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE, in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.

The recipient of any one of these medals must be a member of at least one of the classes involved. He must have attained a certificate with M. A. grade in each of the studies pursued, and an examination grade of eighty-five per cent. in each of the subjects required for the medal in question.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The two literary societies are: THE GRAHAM–LEE SOCIETY, organized in 1809, and the WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY, organized in 1812. These societies meet once a week for debate and other literary exercises, and their influence upon the character and culture of the students is highly estimated, both by the faculty and by the students themselves.

Each society celebrates publicly the anniversary of its foundation; the Graham-Lee Society on the 19th of January; the Washington Society on the 22d of February. On these occasions medals are awarded, by judges selected by the societies, to the best debater and to the best declaimer. These medals are provided by the societies. On commencement day an address is delivered before the two societies jointly by some gentleman chosen by them for this purpose.

For special encouragement in the art of speaking, the board of trustees offers a gold medal, to be competed for during each session by representatives chosen by the two societies respectively. Further particulars are given on another page under the title "Commencement Orations and Prize Medals." (p. 51.)

The halls of both of the societies are handsomely furnished through funds contributed by the alumni.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

These take place at the close of the session. On Sunday a baccalaureate sermon is preached before the graduates, the students, and their friends. On commencement day, certificates, diplomas and university honors are publicly awarded by the president; and the addresses of graduates, the prize orations and essays are delivered. The celebrations of the literary societies and the society of alumni also take place in commencement week.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications are issued by the students.

THE SOUTHERN COLLEGIAN.—A monthly magazine, devoted to the development of literary activity among the students.

THE RING TUM PHI.—A weekly paper, devoted to the local interests of the students, and forming a record of passing events, athletic, social, and otherwise.

THE CALYX.—An annual volume, issued usually in June. It is abundantly illustrated, and is intended to present a summary of student life during the current scholastic year.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The university is divided into three schools, each with its subordinate departments, as follows:

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The essential features of this organization are:

1. *Distinct elective departments.*

In each of these a certificate is awarded to every student who completes satisfactorily a prescribed course of study. (For further information, refer to the respective departments.)

2. *The group system of arranging studies.*

The studies in the non-professional schools are arranged under three groups, and for the academic degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts a certain number of points is required in each group. (See pages 44 and 45.) The other points requisite for these degrees may be selected from any of the three groups. These requirements prevent undue and premature specialization on the part of the student, and at the same time leave him the largest liberty consistent with liberal culture.

3. *Degrees conferred only after satisfactory examination.*

The degrees of MASTER OF ARTS and DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY are offered to encourage study after graduation. The degrees of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE and BACHELOR OF LAW are attached to the professional schools of Engineering and of Law respectively. No degrees are conferred except when based upon actual attainments in a prescribed course of resident study.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The subjects taught in the several schools are grouped in the separate departments as shown on pages 37–39.

In the following synopses the text-books named are to be understood as those for the current year only. They are subject to change at the discretion of the professor. Much of the instruction is given independently of text-books, by lecture and otherwise.

GROUP I.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

Peabody Foundation.

PROFESSOR DENNY. ASSISTANT ANDREWS.

There are three classes in this department:

I. JUNIOR.—*Daily except Monday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 6. Value, 4.*

This class reviews carefully the leading principles of syntax as laid down in the Gildersleeve-Lodge Grammar, and devotes special attention to the force and use of the cases. Weekly exercises in Latin composition, illustrating the principles of syntax, so far as they are studied, are required throughout the year. Latin versification is studied in the second and third terms, and the student is drilled in the practical recitation of the simpler metres. Roman history, literature, and mythology receive proper attention. The authors read in this class are usually Cicero, Ovid, Vergil, Livy, and Sallust. Parallel work in English and Latin is required throughout the year, though not so much as in the more advanced classes.

II. INTERMEDIATE.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 3. Value, 4.*

The authors usually read in this class are Terence, Cicero, Livy, Seneca, Horace, and the younger Pliny, with selections from various other writers, which are introduced with a view to a wider and more accurate knowledge of Roman literature than can otherwise be secured. The syntax of the language is critically studied. In addition to the general work in Roman history and mythology, special attention is paid to Roman private antiquities. Throughout the year weekly exercises in advanced prose composition are required. Latin versification is studied with special reference to the Horatian metres. The amount of English and Latin parallel reading is slightly greater than that required of the junior class.

III. SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10. Examination Day, 1. Value 6.*

The authors usually read in this class are Plautus, Catullus, Lucretius, Vergil, Tacitus, Juvenal, and Suetonius. Special emphasis is laid on early and late Latin. The language and style of Plautus and Suetonius is compared with that of Cicero. The study of Latin versification is completed with a careful analysis of the Plautine metres and with frequent practice in the recitation of these metres.

The amount of parallel reading assigned to this class is much increased. In connection with the study of Catullus, special attention is paid to lyric poetry. Plautus serves as the center of special study of Roman comedy, and Juvenal, of Roman satire. So far as practicable, Roman philosophy is studied in connection with Lucretius. Special parallel work is assigned in the study of Roman art and architecture.

Exercises in advanced prose composition are required of this class weekly; and the student is expected to possess the ability

to translate selections from modern English classics into Latin. Peters's 'Syntax of the Latin Verb' is made the basis of a comprehensive review of Latin syntax.

The reading courses have two aims: first, to give rigid mental training, which is a gymnastic aim; and second, by the literary study of Latin, to impart culture. The courses in prose composition, while primarily intended for mental gymnastics, attain, before the end, to the study of style, which is an essential element of culture.

Students in all courses should be provided with the following books of reference: Harper's Latin Dictionary, Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, Kiepert's *Atlas Antiquus*, Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, revised by Lodge.

All the courses are required for a certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

Corcoran Foundation.

PROFESSOR HOGUE.

In this department there are four classes: Beginners', Junior, Intermediate, and Senior. A student may leave off Greek at the end of any year and receive credit for what he has done, provided he has not fallen below the minimum standard.

In each class there are three distinct lines of work: that assigned for class-work; the Greek parallel (Greek that has to be read privately, in addition to what is assigned for class-work); and the English parallel, bearing upon the mythology, history and literature of Greece. This English parallel is rated as one-fifth of the value of each term's work. It varies usually from year to year.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar is used in all the classes as the basis of the grammatical instruction. This book is supplemented by Hogue's Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose.

Liddell and Scott's "Intermediate" lexicon is recommended.

The translation of English into Greek is to a reasonable extent required in all the classes.

Myers's History of Greece is used as the text-book in history, but is only a small part of the historical reading assigned in the English parallel.

For information as to the requirements for entrance into the junior class, see page 33.

I. BEGINNERS' CLASS.—*Daily except Saturday, 3 to 4. Examination day, 4. Value, 3.*

The foundation work is steady and careful drill on the paradigms.

The books read are Moss's Greek Reader, and Gleason's Story of Cyrus.

II. JUNIOR.—*Daily except Saturday, 12 to 1. Examination day, 5. Value, 4.*

The authors read in this class are Xenophon (Anabasis, Hellenika, Memorabilia) and Lysias. In each of the three terms the class reads about the amount of one book of the Anabasis as class-work, and an equal additional amount as parallel. The edition of the Anabasis is that of Harper and Wallace.

III. INTERMEDIATE.—*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 8. Value, 4.*

The authors usually read are Lysias, Thucydides, Isokrates, Plato, and Herodotus. Text-books vary from time to time, and hence are not specified.

In addition to the three hours given above, a fourth hour each week will be given to drill, review, and sight-reading, the time of meeting to be arranged by the professor to suit the class.

IV. SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9 to 10. Examination day, 10. Value, 6.*

The amount of reading assigned to this class is much increased. The authors read are Lucian, Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Æschylus, Sophokles, and Homer. In this class the main metres are taught.

There is a fourth hour of meeting each week, the time to be arranged by the professor to suit the class.

The satisfactory completion of the senior class is required for a certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

G. W. Custis Lee Foundation.

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR CROW.

Students are admitted to the junior classes without examination, although some previous knowlege of the language studied is desirable. Examinations for admission to the senior classes will be held on the first Saturday of the session.

FRENCH.

JUNIOR. — *Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 2. Value, 3.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Frazier and Squair's French Grammar; Guerber's Contes et Légendes, Part I; Mairet's La Tâche du Petit Pierre; Legouvé and Labiche's La Cigale chez les Fourmis; Lamartine's Graziella.

Parallel: Montgomery's Leading Facts of French History, Malot's Sans Famille; Halévy's L'Abbé Constantin; Sand's La Mare au Diable; Laboulaye's Contes Bleus; Hugo's La Chute; Vigny's Canne de Jonc; Scribe's Le Verre d'Eau.

SENIOR. — *Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 7. Value, 6.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Edgren's French Grammar; France's Sylvestre Bonnard; Coppée and Maupassant's Tales.

Parallel: Kastner and Atkin's History of French Literature, Balzac's Eugénie Grandet.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Brachet-Toynbee's Historical French Grammar; Bercy's Short Selections; Rostand's L'Aiglon; Molière's Les Précieuses Ridicules.

Parallel: Molière's Les Femmes Savantes, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme; Racine's Athalie, Andromaque, Esther; Beaumarchais's Le Barbier de Séville.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Brachet-Toynbee's Historical French Grammar; Bercy's Short Selections; Canfield's French Lyrics.

Parallel: Corneille's Le Cid, Horace, Polyeucte; Hugo's Hernani, Ruy Blas; Vigny's Cinq Mars; Zola's La Débacle.

Dictionaries Recommended: Bellows or Gasc (Junior); Spiers and Surrenne (Senior).

Both classes are required for a certificate.

GERMAN.

JUNIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 5. Value, 3.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Thomas's Practical German Grammar; Guerber's Märchen und Erzählungen, Part I; Volkmann's Kleine Geschichten; Baumbach's Waldnovellen; Bernhardt's Krieg und Frieden; Keller's Romeo und Julia auf dem Dorfe.

Parallel: Baring-Gould's Story of Germany; Guerber's Märchen und Erzählungen, Part II; Hauff's Das Kalte Herz; Baumbach's Nicotiana; Heyse's Hochzeit auf Capri, Das Mädchen von Treppi; Storm's In St. Jürgen; Leander's Träumereien; Gerstacker's Irrfahrten; Moser's and Heiden's Köpnickerstrasse; Moser's Bibliothekar.

SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10. Examination day, 9. Value, 6.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Thomas's Practical German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Schiller's Maria Stuart, Wallenstein's Lager.

Parallel: Fischer's Social Forces in German Literature.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Thomas's Practical German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Schiller's Piccolomini; Goethe's Faust.

Parallel: Schiller's Wallenstein's Tod; Goethe's Iphigenie; Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Thomas's Practical German Grammar; Von Jagemann's German Prose Composition; Goethe's Faust; Von Klenze's Deutsche Gedichte.

Parallel: Hauff's Lichtenstein; parts of von Klenze not read in class.

Both classes are required for a certificate.

SPANISH.

JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 6. Value, 3.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Edgren's Spanish Grammar; Ramsey's Elementary Spanish Reader; Alarcon's El Capitán Veneno, El Final de Norma; Galdos's Doña Perfecta.

Parallel: Parts of Ramsey not read in class; Caballero's La Familia de Alvareda; Los Herreros's La Independencia; Estébanez's Un Drama Nuevo; Hale's Story of Spain.

No certificate is given in Spanish.

GROUP II.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR CURRELL. ASSISTANT ANDREWS.

Five courses are offered: one, the Junior, in fundamental principles, two in Literature, and two in English Language.

I. JUNIOR RHETORIC AND LITERATURE.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 1. Value, 3.*

1. Composition—Rhetoric. Term 1.

2. Orthoëpy. Term 1.

3. General survey of English and American Literature, partly class work, partly parallel reading, twice a week. Terms 2–3.

4. Weekly abstracts of selected English and American classics. Terms 1–3.

5. Critical study of selected prose and poetry. Class work. Terms 1–3.

6. Theme-writing once a week. Terms 1–3.

7. Synonyms and word-study. Terms 1–2.

This course is required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

II. INTERMEDIATE LITERATURE.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 7. Value, 4.*

1. Advanced theme-writing once a week. Terms 1–3.

2. Advanced Rhetoric. Term 1.

3. Studies in prose style—Description, Narration, Exposition, twice a week. Terms 1–2.

4. Studies in Argumentation, or Criticism, or the Novel. Terms 2–3.

5. Weekly parallel work in selected prose classics. Terms 1–3.

6. Special study of Authors or Epochs. Terms 1–3.

This class is devoted exclusively to the study of prose, the authors studied varying from year to year. It is open only to those students who have completed Junior Rhetoric and Litera-

ture, or who have passed a satisfactory examination on the substantial equivalent of this course.

III. SENIOR LITERATURE.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 8. Value, 4.*

The whole session in this class is devoted either to the Drama or to Poetry. For 1902–3, a course in Epic and Lyric Poetry will be offered. This course embraces:

1. Poetics.
2. A historical review of English Poetry.
3. The Great Epic; Milton; Browning; Tennyson; Dante.
4. The Minor Epic.
5. Lyric Poetry, with a special study of the sonnet.
6. Special study of Authors or Epochs.

No student is allowed to enter this class unless he has completed Junior Rhetoric and Literature.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IV. JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 6. Value, 3.*

This course is open to all students that have passed the entrance examinations (see page 31), but some knowledge of French, German, and Latin is desirable.

Courses IV and V are devoted largely to the historical study of the language. Old English is begun in term 1 of course IV, and is continued throughout the whole session, but mainly as parallel reading during terms 2 and 3. Middle English is the chief study during the second term, Etymology and the History of the Language during the third.

Course offered in 1901–2.

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Smith's Old English Grammar and Reader (Prose).

Parallel: Cook's First Book in Old English, Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer, one-half of Bright's Luke.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: The poetry in Smith's Reader, Extract from Ormulum in Sweet's First Middle English Primer, Chaucer's Prologue to Canterbury Tales and Parliament of Fowls.

Parallel: The remainder of Bright's Luke, Harrison-Baskerville's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Extract from Ancren Riwle in Sweet's First Middle English Primer; abstracts of Six Tales of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and of House of Fame and Legend of Good Women.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Emerson's History of the English Language, Studies in Etymology; Chaucer.

Parallel: The Prose in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader.

V. SENIOR.—*Monday and Wednesday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 5. Value, 4.*

The historical study of the language is continued and a course in the elements of Teutonic Philology is given. A piece of special work in Old or Middle English is assigned to each senior English student. To the best piece the Early English Text Society's prize is awarded.

Course offered in 1902–3 :

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Wyatt's Beowulf (about 1,000 lines), Studies in Teutonic Etymology.

Parallel: Beowulf (about 1,000 lines), Skeat's Etymology (Part I), Sweet's Reader (selections).

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Whitney's Life and Growth of Language, Skeat's Piers Plowman.

Parallel: Remainder of Beowulf, Skeat's Etymology, Part II.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Morris and Skeat's Specimens of English, Part III.

Parallel: Morris and Skeat's Specimens, Part II. Thesis on some topic in Old or Middle English.

Any four of these five courses, if successfully completed, entitle the student to a certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR QUARLES.

I. JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12 to 1. Examination day, 4. Value, 4.*

First Term: General Psychology. Value 1½.

Second Term: Special Psychology. Value 1½.

Third Term: Special Psychology. Value 1.

II. INTERMEDIATE.—*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 12 to 1. Examination day, 3. Value, 4.*

First Term: Comparative Religions. Value 1.

Second Term: Theistics and Apologetics. Value 1.

Third Term: Ethics. Value 2.

III. SENIOR.—*Daily, except Monday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 8. Value, 6.*

First Term: Logic and Epistemology. Value 2.

Second Term: Ontology. Value 2.

Third Term: History of Philosophy. Value 2.

Psychology, as the basis of the other branches, should be studied first.

The Intermediate courses are especially valuable to students for the ministry and those interested in religion.

Lectures with syllabi and text-books are used. Examinations are oral and written.

The Young scholarship is awarded in this department.

Philosophy should be pursued late in the student's course.

All of the courses are required for a certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

In this department there are four courses of instruction, each complete in itself:

I. ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL HISTORY. — *Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12 to 1. Examination day, 3. Value, 3.*

This course is designed to give an outline view of Oriental and European history from the earliest times to the era of the Reformation. At the same time, a more minute study will be made of certain critical periods and special subjects, as follows:

1. The civilization of Egypt and Babylonia.
2. The organization of the Jewish theocracy.
3. The Athenian democracy.
4. The Greek commonwealths to the death of Alexander.
5. The form of the Roman government in the time of the Republic.
6. The growth of the Papacy.
7. The era of the Reformation.

II. BIBLE HISTORY.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 1. Value, 3.*

The following courses of study in the English Bible are offered:

1. An outline study of the history of the Hebrew Monarchy.
2. The doctrine of the Hebrew prophets, with special studies in Isaiah, Jeremiah and Daniel.
3. Historical study of the Life of Christ.
4. An outline study of the history of the Apostolic era.
5. The life and letters of the Apostle Paul.

In this class the student will use the revised version of the Bible in English; selected volumes of the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges; Stevens and Burton's Harmony of the Gospels; Burton's Records and Letters of the Apostolic Age.

III. THE HISTORY OF EUROPE IN THE MODERN PERIOD.— *Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 8. Value, 4.*

This course is designed to furnish an outline view of the con-

stitutional and political history of Europe, from the era of the Reformation until the present time, with a more extended study of certain special themes, as follows:

1. An outline view of the constitutional and political history of England from the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
2. An outline study of the era of the Revolution in France.
3. The rise of Prussia.
4. The unification of Germany and of Italy.
5. The policy of the European powers with reference to the East.

IV. AMERICAN HISTORY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10. Examination day, 10. Value, 6.*

This course is designed to furnish a complete view of the social, political and constitutional history of the United States, from the period of settlement until the present time. Selected text-books with a series of lectures form the basis of the work in the class-room. An extensive course of reading and of investigation in the historical library is assigned to each student. Special attention is given to the following subjects:

1. The planting of the American colonies and the colonial system of government.
2. The American Revolution and the establishment of the Federal Union.
3. Political History of the United States from 1789 to 1861.
4. The Institution of Slavery.
5. The war between the States and the period of Reconstruction.

Before beginning the course of study offered in American History, the student is required to complete one of the other courses, or to show a fair knowledge of the subjects embraced in one of those courses.

The method of instruction in all of these courses is by means of text-books and lectures in the class-room. Each student is expected to use the historical library in the preparation of papers upon assigned topics.

A certificate will be given for the successful completion of three of the four courses, one of which must be American History.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ACTING PROFESSOR HOXIE.

ECONOMICS.

I. JUNIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 5. Value, 3.*

First Term—Principles of Political Economy.—This is an elementary course for those who are entering upon the study of Economics. An introductory work is used as a text-book, with collateral reading in the treatises of Mill, Cairnes and others.

Second Term—Advanced Political Economy.—This course seeks to point out the bearing of economic theory upon some of the more general of modern industrial problems, *e. g.*, the questions of labor, "trusts," transportation, etc. Some books which deal with important phases of current theory are placed in the hands of students as a basis, and further collateral reading is assigned.

Third Term—Socialism and the Problem of Distribution.—This is a consideration of the claims of socialists and of those who urge an extension of state functions. A part of the work is specially assigned and must be done in the library.

II. SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 6. Value, 4.*

The work of the student's second year will be devoted to some special branch of Economics, *e. g.*, Tariff, Finance, Railways, Money, Banking, etc. As an example, the work outlined for the session 1901–1902 may be summarized as follows:

First Term — Financial History of the United States. — The object of this course is to trace the general financial policy of the United States from the beginning. Required reading is assigned and written reports form the greater part of the work.

Second Term—Money and Banking.—This course aims to set forth (1) the general principles of monetary science, (2) the nature and present position of the bimetallic controversy, (3) the elementary principles of banking, and (4) the condition of the monetary and banking system of the United States—its defects and dangers, and their remedies. Part of the term's work is the preparation of theses. Hours for special consultation with the professor are appointed, and it is sought to train the members of the class in the scientific weighing and presentation of evidence on economic questions.

Third Term—Finance and Taxation.—This is a theoretical study of government revenue and expenditure. A comparison of the views of the principal writers on finance is made, but chief attention is paid to the subject of taxation. Lectures and reading. Text-book, Adams's Public Finance.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

III. JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 2. Value, 3.*

First Term—Constitutional History of England and the United States.—A brief outline of English Constitutional History is first presented as a background for the study of State and National Government in the United States.

Second Term—Comparative Government.—This is a survey of the workings of modern constitutions—primarily those of continental Europe. Some commentary like that of Burgess, or a descriptive work like that of Lowell, is in the hands of the students, and parallel reading is extensively assigned.

Third Term—Municipal Government.—This course is occupied with a discussion of problems in modern municipal government, local administration, finance, etc. Some of the work takes the form of lectures.

IV. SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 1. Value, 4.*

First Term—Elements of Sociology.—An outline of the theory of society as most recently discussed. A text-book is employed, and there are assigned readings, with reports.

Second Term—Theory of the State.—Lectures, with assigned readings on the theory of State development, the "philosophy of history," etc. Sidgwick's "Elements of Politics."

Third Term—Limits of State Activity.—A study of the relation of the state to the organization of society and industry. This course attempts to apply the results attained during preceding terms to the problem of state interference with social and economic conditions.

If the students prefer, the work of the senior course in political science may be made practical rather than theoretical. The year's study will in that case be divided into two parts:

1. American Diplomacy; a consideration of the foreign relations of the United States.

2. Colonial Policy; a discussion of the principles of colonial government, based on the history of the colonial policy and colonization systems of England and other nations.

If this direction be given to the course, the method of study will be similar to that employed in the senior course in economics, *i. e.*, primarily the study of original sources and documents in the library, with lectures by the professor.

ADDITIONAL COURSES.

V. HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT.—*Hour to be determined. Value, 3.*

This supplements the theoretical course in economics and aims to give the student a general view of the development and present position of political economy as a science. The class will meet the instructor but once each week.

VI. MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS.—*Hour to be determined. Value, 3.*

In this course some recent developments in economic theory are discussed, largely by the use of mathematical methods. The work of Jevons, Marshall, Cournot, Pantaleoni, and others will be studied. Prerequisites, two courses in economics and some acquaintance with differential and integral calculus. One meeting each week.

A certificate in economics will be awarded to a student who completes the junior and senior courses in that subject. A certificate in political science will be awarded upon similar conditions.

GROUP III.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

"Cincinnati Foundation."

PROFESSOR NELSON. INSTRUCTOR SMITH.

I. JUNIOR.—*Daily except Monday, 9 to 10. Examination day, 9. Value, 4.*

Algebra is completed in the first term, beginning with quadratic equations.

TEXT-BOOK.—Wells's College Algebra.

In the second term Geometry is completed, beginning with the fourth book.

TEXT-BOOK.—Wells's Plane and Solid Geometry. Revised edition.

The third term is devoted to the study of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

TEXT-BOOK.—Wells's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

II. INTERMEDIATE.—*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 1. Value, 5.*

Analytic Geometry is studied during the first and second terms.

TEXT-BOOK.—Nichols's Analytic Geometry.

The third term is devoted to the study of an elementary course in Calculus.

TEXT-BOOK.—Taylor's Calculus. New edition.

III. SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 8. Value, 5.*

This class takes a more extended course in Calculus, and studies Quaternions.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Byerly's two volumes on Calculus, and Hardy's Quaternions. Occasional lectures by the professor, and original exercises in all the classes.

The whole course is required for a certificate.

For Applied Mathematics see page 87.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

"McCormick Foundation."

PROFESSOR STEVENS. LABORATORY ASSISTANT MORRISON.

I. JUNIOR, THEORY. — *Daily except Saturday, 12 to 1. Examination day, 4. Value, 6.*

Elementary Physics, including dynamics, sound, light, heat, and electricity.

PREREQUISITE.—Junior Mathematics, through Plane Trigonometry. Deficiency in English is a serious impediment.

TEXT-BOOKS—Lecture Notes.
Carhart's University Physics.

JUNIOR, LABORATORY.— *Wednesday and Saturday, 3 to 5.*

A written report of each exercise is required. Under suitable limitations the laboratory is open at all times to the student.

Instruction books in manuscript are furnished; hence no text-book is required.

If necessary, this course may follow that in theory, instead of accompanying it; but, if so, no credit for either course is given until both are successfully completed.

II. SENIOR, THEORY.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 7. Value, 5.*

Advanced Physics, including more mathematical treatment of selected subjects.

PREREQUISITES.—(a) The whole of Junior Physics. (b) A working knowledge of Integral Calculus.

TEXT-BOOKS—Lecture Notes.
Wright's Mechanics.
Nichols and Franklin's Electricity and Magnetism.

III. SENIOR, LABORATORY.— *Value, 2.*

Two exercises per week, relating chiefly to light, heat, and electricity.

PREREQUISITE—The whole of Junior Physics.

No text-book is required, but instruction books in manuscript are furnished along with various text-books for reference in the laboratory.

IV. ASTRONOMY.—*Tuesday and Thursday, 9 to 10. Examination day, 10. Value, 2.*

A course in the general principles of Physical Astronomy.

PREREQUISITES — (a) Junior Physics. (b) Intermediate Mathematics, completed or studied at the same time.

TEXT-BOOK—Young's General Astronomy.

For a certificate, all four courses are required.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The laboratory is in the main university building. It includes a lecture room with seats for seventy students, adjoining which are the professor's office and the apparatus cases. Opening into it on one side are a large general laboratory room and a storage battery room. On another side is a room fitted up for work in optics and electricity. The equipment includes a good supply of apparatus for both lecture illustration and practice work in physical measurement. The supply of optical apparatus is unusually good. The storage battery of forty-two cells furnishes electrical current for use in the optical lantern, and otherwise, to the departments of physics, chemistry, geology, and engineering.

Near the physical laboratory is the machine shop, containing the equipment of the college mechanic, the steam heating plant, gasolene generating plant, steam engine, gas engine, and direct current dynamo machine. This furnishes electric current not only for the periodic charging of the storage battery, but when necessary, for illumination of the chapel, gymnasium, law building and chemical laboratory. Alternating current for the same purposes is additionally secured at will during evening hours from the street.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

"Bayly Foundation."

PROFESSOR HOWE. LABORATORY ASSISTANT MCCLURE.

FIRST YEAR.

I. GENERAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 to 12; three hours laboratory on Friday. Examination day, 6. Value, 3.*

TEXT-BOOKS—Venable and Howe: General Chemistry according to the Periodic Law. Venable: Short History of Chemistry.

SECOND YEAR.

II. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.—*Fifteen hours laboratory work weekly for the first half year. Value, 3.*

TEXT-BOOKS — Harris: Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. Bloxam: Chemistry.

III. ELEMENTARY QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS. — *Fifteen hours laboratory work weekly for the second half year. Value, 3.*

TEXT-BOOK—Talbot: Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

IV. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 to 2, and eight hours laboratory weekly. Examination day, 1. Value, 2.*

X. APPLIED CHEMISTRY.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 5. Value, 1.*

TEXT-BOOK—Thorp: Industrial Chemistry.

XI. INORGANIC CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS.—*Fifteen hours laboratory weekly. Value, 2.*

TEXT-BOOK—Blochmann: Anorganische Chemische Präparate.

XII. CHEMISTRY OF ENGINEERING—*Fifteen hours laboratory weekly. Value, 2.*

TEXT-BOOK—Lord: Metallurgical Analysis.

SECOND TERM.

V. CHEMISTRY OF FOODS. — *Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 to 2. Value, 1. Eight hours laboratory weekly. Examination day, 1. Value, 1. Total value, 2.*

VIII. METALLURGY.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 5. Value, 1.*

IX. ASSAYING.—*Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value, 1.*

TEXT-BOOK—Lodge: Notes on Assaying.

THIRD TERM.

VI. CHEMISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 to 2. Value, 1. Eight hours laboratory weekly. Value, 1. Examination day, 1. Total value, 2.*

VII. TOXICOLOGY AND URINALYSIS. — *Wednesday, 11 to 12, and six hours laboratory weekly. Examination day, 5. Value, 1.*

XIII. DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY.—*Six hours laboratory weekly. Value, 1.*

TEXT-BOOK—Brush: Determinative Mineralogy.

All courses of the third year are open to students who have completed course I, except VII (courses II and IV required), IX (III and VIII required, but VIII may be taken the same term), XII (III required) and XIII (II required). For the laboratory work of courses V and VI, courses III and IV are required.

Only a portion of the courses will be given in any one year. For session of 1901–1902, courses I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII are given. For the session of 1902–1903 courses I, II, III, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII are offered.

For a certificate, fourteen points are required, including courses I, II, and III, and a thesis (third term). For the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry, eighteen points and a thesis are required from this department.

A laboratory fee for chemicals, gas, water, etc., is charged as follows: courses II and III, $7.50 each; courses I, IV, IX, XI, and XII, $5.00 each; courses V, VI, VII, and XIII, $2.50 each.

Breakage and actual damage to apparatus is charged at cost, but this should not amount to more than two dollars for a single course.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

This building, of stone and brick, is in the rear of the main university building, and was erected in 1892. The main floor is high studded and open to the roof, giving good ventilation. The laboratory is well equipped with the usual conveniences for work in qualitative and quantitative analysis, being supplied with water under high pressure, with steam, and with electricity for both illuminating and electrolytic purposes. The assay laboratory is in the basement, which also contains the machine shop and forge.

The chemical library is in this building, and is open to students of the department of chemistry at all hours.

The chemical lecture room is in the main university building adjoining the physical laboratory. Connected with it are an apparatus room and a photographic room.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

Robinson Foundation.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL. LABORATORY ASSISTANT WERTENBAKER.

I. JUNIOR GEOLOGY.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10. Examination day, 9. Value, 3.*

Dynamical, Structural and Historical Geology.

The varying topography and geologic structure of the surrounding country, and the numerous formations represented, offer excellent opportunities for field work in geology.

Excursions are taken from time to time to illustrate the topics studied.

II. SENIOR GEOLOGY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10. Examination day, 10. Value, 4.*

This includes a fuller discussion of the principles of geology, and a more extensive study of minerals, rocks, fossils, and ores.

Two additional hours are required weekly during the periods of practical work.

III. GENERAL BIOLOGY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 2. Value, 3.*

An introduction to the study of the structure and properties of living things, with illustrations taken from both plants and animals. Systematic Botany is studied during the spring term.

During the greater part of the session the course will consist of four hours of laboratory work and one hour of recitation weekly.

IV. PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 to 12. Examination day, 5. Value, 3.*

The structure and activities of the human body and the general laws of health.

V. PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.—*Six hours laboratory weekly. Value, 3.*

A certificate in geology is given upon satisfactory completion of courses I and II.

A certificate in biology is given upon satisfactory completion of courses III, IV, and V.

THE LABORATORY OF GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

The department is equipped with a library, microscopes, an optical lantern, and other apparatus. It is well illustrated by the Lewis Brooks museum, the gift of a generous friend of the university and of science, the late Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, N. Y.

The museum comprises four distinct cabinets:

1. The *zoölogical*, presenting, in stuffed and dried specimens and mounted skeletons, representatives of the principal divisions of the animal kingdom.

2. The *mineralogical* and *lithological*, containing an extensive assortment of minerals from various parts of our land and foreign countries, and specimens of many varieties of rock used for building and ornamental purposes.

3. The *geological*, embracing an extensive collection of fossil animals and plants belonging to the fauna and flora of each geological age.

4. The *botanical*, embracing Dr. Muench's European herbarium of 5,000 specimens, mounted, in walnut cases; Dr. Noerdlinger's collection of 700 sections of various kinds of wood, with a description of each; a portfolio of American trees; and numerous models of flowers and botanical charts.

In addition the following special collections are included, chiefly for the use of students engaged in laboratory work:

1. The John S. F. Batchen collection of building and ornamental stones.

2. The W. H. Ruffner collection of rocks illustrating the lithology of Virginia.

3. The Educational Series of Rocks presented by the United States Geological Survey.

4. The study collection of minerals, rocks and fossils, which are in drawers in the geological laboratory.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

FACULTY.

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS, C. E.
Professor of Civil Engineering.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A.
Professor of Mathematics.

WALTER LE CONTE STEVENS, PH. D.
Professor of Physics.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, PH. D., M. D.
Professor of Chemistry.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., PH. D.
Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., PH. D.
Professor of English.

CHARLES LANGLEY CROW, M. A., PH. D.
Adjunct Professor of Modern Languages.

ROBERT ERNEST HUTTON,
Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

LIVINGSTON WADDELL SMITH, M. A.
Instructor in Mathematics.

GRIER RALSTON SMILEY,
Assistant in Drawing and Field Work.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY MORRISON,
Assistant in the Physical Laboratory.

JOHN MCCLURE,
Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory.

LECTURER.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS VANCE, M. A. PH. D., B. L.
Professor of Commercial Law.

The aim of this school is to give thorough training in the elements of the sciences which are of fundamental importance for the successful practice of the profession of engineering; to give the student such knowledge as may enable him to read any ordinary technical book; to train him in the mathematical discussion of engineering and physical problems, and in making topographical and structural drawings; and to render him familiar with the theory and manipulation of the instruments ordinarily used by engineers in the field and in the office.

With this end in view, the student is required to supplement the instruction received from text-books and lectures by original structural designing, by field practice, and by work in the engineering, physical and chemical laboratories.

Courses are offered in CIVIL, ELECTRICAL and CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

Students who successfully complete an engineering course will have the requisite training for occupying any place usually allotted to young engineers, and at the same time will lay a foundation in theory sufficiently broad for the practice of engineering in any of its branches.

Besides those expecting to follow engineering as a profession, others who expect to take part in the industrial development of the country, in the construction of buildings, or in the management of machinery, will derive much benefit from the study of the subjects taught in this school.

In the sub-department of Electrical Engineering instruction is given in the application of electricity to industrial purposes. The instructor, Mr. Robert E. Hutton, a graduate of the electrical department of Johns Hopkins University, is manager of the Lexington Electric Light and Power Company. The water-power plant, arc and incandescent dynamos, transformers, etc., belonging to the company, are thus used as a part of the equipment of the university for the illustration of practical work in electrical engineering.

Since most engineering work is done by contract, a knowledge of legal contracts is essential to the proper equipment of an engineer. A course of lectures is therefore given by Professor W. R. Vance, of the law school, to the senior class of students in engineering, on the nature of contracts and the essentials of a valid contract; forms which contracts must take; the obligation of contracts and liability for breach; contracts made through agents, and contracts in negotiable form, cheques, drafts, notes and bonds.

Attention is called to the importance of the study of economics by those who expect to be engineers or to take part in any of the industries of the world; and the department of Economics affords ample opportunity for this study. Engineering students who enter the university well prepared will find time, and are encouraged, to take one or more classes in this department.

The entrance requirements include mathematics, geography, English, and history of the United States. (See pages 31 and 32.) The expenses are the same as for the academic departments of the university. (See page 25.)

While the fundamental studies are the same for all students of engineering, some election is allowed, and three courses have been laid out, leading to appropriate degrees.

The degrees conferred are:

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE with special attainments in CIVIL ENGINEERING.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE with special attainments in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE with special attainments in CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

The requirements for these degrees are a graduating thesis and certificates of proficiency in enough classes, selected from the groups given on pages 37–39, to make sixty-six points. This must include the classes indicated in the following table:

REQUIREMENTS IN ENGINEERING COURSES.

CIVIL	ELECTRICAL	CHEMICAL
Mathematics, . . 14	Mathematics, . . 14	Mathematics, . . . 9
Civil Engineering, 18	Civil Engineering, 18	Civil Engineering, 12
Physics, inc. Sr., . 11	Physics, ... 13	Physics, ... 8
Chemistry, ... 3	Electrotechnics, . 3	Chemistry, ... 18
Geology, ... 3	Chemistry, ... 3	Geology, ... 7
Group I, ... 6	Group I, ... 6	Group I, ... 6
Jun. Rhet. and Lit., 3	Jun. Rhet. and Lit., 3	Jun. Rhet. and Lit., 3
Optional, ... 8	Optional, ... 6	Optional, ... 3
66	66	66
Thesis in the Department of Civil Engineering.	Thesis in the Department of Physics.	Thesis in the Department of Chemistry.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK IN ENGINEERING COURSES.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

	CLASSES	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
FIRST YEAR	Junior Mathematics . . .	DxM	9	9	4
	Graphics	M W F	10	7	3
	Chemistry I	T T S	11	6	3
	Jr. Rhetoric and Literature	M W F	1	1	3
					13
SECOND YEAR	Intermediate Mathematics .	M W F	1	1	5
	Surveying	T T S	9	10	3
	Junior Physics	DxS	12	4	6
	Junior French	T T S	1	2	3
					17
THIRD YEAR	Senior Mathematics . . .	T T S	10	8	5
	Intermediate Civil Engin'g	DxM	12	4	6
	Junior Geology	M W F	9	9	3
	Junior German	M W F	11	5	3
					17

CIVIL ENGINEERING—*Continued.*

	CLASSES	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
FOURTH YEAR	Senior Civil Engineering .	DxS	1	2	6
	Senior Physics	M W F	10	7	5
	Senior Geology	T T S	9	10	4
	Spanish	T T S	11	6	3
	Astronomy	T T	9	10	2
					20
	Total				67

Students are advised to take additionally Chemistry VIII and X during the second year (see p. 76) and Junior Economics during the fourth year (see p. 69).

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The work during the first two years is the same as in the Civil Engineering course.

	CLASSES	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
THIRD YEAR	Senior Mathematics . . .	T T S	10	8	5
	Intermediate Civil Engin'g	DxM	12	4	6
	Senior Physics	M W F	10	7	5
	Junior German	M W F	11	5	3
					19
FOURTH YEAR	Senior Civil Engineering .	DxS	1	2	6
	Junior Geology	M W F	9	9	3
	Laboratory Physics . . .	6 h	—	—	2
	Electrotechnics	T T S	10	8	3
	Spanish	T T S	11	6	3
					17
	Total				66

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

The work during the first year is the same as in the Civil Engineering course.

	CLASSES	DAYS	HOUR	EXAM.	VALUE
SECOND YEAR	Intermediate Mathematics .	M W F	1	1	5
	Surveying	T T S	9	10	3
	Chemistry II and III . .	15 h	———	———	6
	Junior German	M W F	11	5	3
					———
					17
THIRD YEAR	Junior Physics	DxS	12	4	6
	Chemistry	———	———	———	4
	Junior Geology	M W F	9	9	3
	Junior French	T T S	1	2	3
					———
					16
FOURTH YEAR	Laboratory Physics . . .	———	———	———	2
	Senior Geology	T T S	9	10	4
	Chemistry	———	———	———	8
	Intermediate Civil Engin'g	DxM	12	4	6
					———
					20
	Total				———
					66

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(APPLIED MATHEMATICS.)

Scott Foundation.

PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS. ASSISTANT SMILEY.

JUNIOR.—*Two sections.*

I. JUNIOR A.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11; Monday, 9 to 10; Wednesday, 2 to 4. Examination day, 7. Value, 3.*

Graphics, descriptive geometry, shades, shadows, and perspective, industrial and architectural drawing.

TEXT-BOOK—F. N. Willson's Theoretical and Practical Graphics; Lectures.

II. JUNIOR B.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10; Tuesday, 2 to 4. Examination day, 10. Value, 3.*

Surveying, embracing land, topographical, highway, railway, mining and geodetic surveying, highway and railway location and construction, pavements for city streets, stonecutting.

Each student is required to adjust and use the compass, transit, level, plane table and sextant, and to determine azimuth.

In the afternoons field practice is given in surveying and railway location, and practice in map-drawing and drawings for stone-cutting.

TEXT-BOOKS—Raymond's Surveying; Carhart's Field Book; Spaulding's Roads and Pavements; Lectures on Stone-cutting.

Both sections of the junior class may be taken during the same year by students who can enter the intermediate class in mathematics. Senior A and Junior B belong to both groups II and IV. (See pages 38–39.)

III. INTERMEDIATE.—*Daily, except Saturday, 12 to 1; Thursday 2 to 4. Examination day, 4. Value, 6.*

Mechanics of materials; steam and gas engines; architectural styles; roofs and bridges.

TEXT-BOOKS—Merriman's Mechanics of Materials; Goodeve's Steam Engine; Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Part I. Lectures.

IV. SENIOR.—*Daily, except Saturday, 1 to 2. Examination day, 2. Value, 6.*

Roof and bridge designs, with details of construction. Earth pressures, pile and other foundations, retaining walls, tunnels, masonry and other dams, masonry arches, etc. Hydraulics and hydraulic motors. Lectures with lantern photographs of typical and historic engineering works.

Lectures on Contracts by Professor Vance, of the Law School.

TEXT-BOOKS—Merriman and Jacoby's Roofs and Bridges, Parts II, III, and IV; Merriman's Hydraulics. Lectures on earth pressures, retaining walls, etc.

Students are required to make architectural, topographical, and mechanical drawings throughout the entire course. As much time is given to this and other practical work as is possible without serious interference with the theoretical instruction.

In connection with the study of steam and gas engines, students will test the boiler, take indicator diagrams, measure the work done by using the Prony brake, compute the horse-power developed, the work lost by friction, and the general efficiency of both steam and gas engines belonging to the department.

In connection with the study of hydraulics, students measure the quantity of water flowing in the neighboring streams.

For entrance into the classes of this department the following are required:

I. Junior A—Junior Mathematics completed or taken the same year.

II. Junior B.—Junior Mathematics completed.

III. Intermediate—Intermediate Mathematics and Junior Physics completed.

IV. Senior.—Senior Mathematics completed.

All of these courses are required for the certificate of proficiency.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

INSTRUCTOR HUTTON.

ELECTROTECHNICS. — *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 11. Examination day, 8. Value, 3.*

In this sub-department there is but a single class, to which the principles of Electrical Engineering are taught, both by lecture and with text-books. To illustrate the course advantage is taken of the university dynamo room, and of the power station and entire plant of the Lexington Light and Power Company.

PREREQUISITES. — (a) Junior Physics. (b) Intermediate Mathematics.

Text-books are announced at the organization of the class.

MILITARY ENGINEERING.

To students who wish it, the principles of fortification and gunnery will be taught.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, M. A., B. L., LL. D.*

Professor of Equity and Corporation Law, and of Constitutional and International Law.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS VANCE, M. A., PH. D., B. L.

Professor of Commercial Law, and of the Law of Real Property, and acting Dean.

MARTIN PARKS BURKS, B. A., B. L.

Professor of Common and Statute Law.

HENRY PARKER WILLIS, PH. D.

Professor of Economics and Political Science.

ROBERT M. HUGHES, M. A.
(Of the Norfolk, Va., Bar.)

Lecturer on Admiralty Law and Procedure.

JULIAN WOOD GLASS

Law Librarian.

* Resignation tendered, to take effect July 1, 1902. Successor to be elected in June, 1902.

HISTORY AND SCOPE.

The law department of Washington and Lee University had its origin in the Lexington Law School, founded in 1849 by Judge John W. Brockenbrough, and taught with great success and efficiency by that distinguished jurist until 1866, when it became the School of Law and Equity in Washington College. The incorporation of the law department in the general scheme of education provided for by Washington College was in direct response to the demand for systematic and thorough instruction in law by teachers devoting their whole time and energy to the work, in order to fit students adequately for the practice of the legal profession. The largely increased volume of the law and the rapidly multiplying issues of reports and texts, as well as the exacting demands of modern practice, make it no longer possible for the prospective lawyer to secure his legal education by a course of reading in the office of a practicing attorney. These conditions require that men specially trained for guiding the student through the labyrinth of authorities and decisions, and shaping for him a comprehensive and symmetrical course of reading, shall give their whole time and attention to affording him that training in the science of law and the art of practice that is imperatively necessary for his success at the bar. With this aim in view, the course in the law department has been gradually developed and extended, until it is hoped that, with an enlarged faculty, it now affords a scientific and comprehensive training in all of the essential subjects of English and American jurisprudence, so that the graduate, after two years of study, will be fully prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties as a member of the bar of any State in which he may determine to practice.

INSTRUCTION IN STATUTE LAW.

It is well recognized that the proper function of the law school is to give instruction primarily in the science of the law, and to give to the student an understanding of those fundamental principles, based upon reason and right, which underlie the almost infinitely various applications of law to the complex social and industrial conditions of modern life. With these principles mastered, the great mass of administrative detail provided for by legislative enactment may be safely left to the individual student, to be learned from the statutes of the State in which he intends to practice. Therefore, actual instruction in statute law does not extend beyond those statutes of general import which may be said to have become a part of American jurisprudence; unless, as in the case of Pleading and Practice, statutes have practically replaced the common law rules. But each student is expected to supply himself with a copy of the statutes of the State in which he intends to practice, and as each successive subject is taken up in the lecture room, the professor calls attention to such statutory changes and modifications of common law rules as may have been made in the several States, and each student thus has an opportunity to become familiar with the statute law of his own State. This method, it is believed, confines the study of statute law within the limits proper to a course of scientific instruction in a law school, and at the same time affords to the student all the advantages that are ordinarily supposed to be derived from securing legal training in the State in which the student intends to practice.

ADMISSION.

No entrance examinations are required for admission into the law department, but it is expected that all students applying for entrance shall have had the advantages of a good English

education at least. It is strongly recommended that such students as have not had collegiate training, and do not feel that they can properly take a full academic course, shall, if possible, take at least one year of work in the academic department of the university in preparation for their work in the law department. In case but one year of preparatory training can be taken, the following subjects are suggested as being the most valuable in preparation for the successful prosecution of legal study: Intermediate Literature; American History; Junior Economics; and Junior Political Science. With such a previous course the student will be far more capable of mastering the course offered in Law.

COLLATERAL STUDIES IN THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Matriculates in the school of law are entitled to attend without charge the lectures in any courses that may be selected in the academic department; and if the student's previous preparation and health will permit, he is strongly advised to take up some Academic subject each year as collateral to his work in the law department. Besides the subjects mentioned above, it is suggested that the subjects most beneficial to one who expects to practice law are Chemistry, Surveying, and Physiology.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Students who can produce evidence satisfactory to the law faculty of having had sufficient previous training in the law, whether by attending a reputable law school or through private reading under direction, will be excused from attendance upon the lectures in the junior course and admitted to the senior class. But in no case will the degree of bachelor of laws be conferred unless such student shall have passed the regular examinations in both the junior and senior courses.

CLASSES AND TERMS.

The subjects required for graduation are divided into two courses, one year being allotted to each course, and the classes pursuing the first and second year courses are known respectively as the junior, or first year's class, and the senior, or second year's class. The basis of the division is in accordance with the nature of the subjects themselves, the effort being made to give to the junior class, in which the students are supposed to be just beginning the study of law, instruction in the substantive branches, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary in order to accomplish the successful study of the *adjective* or *applicatory* branches of the law, which are reserved for the senior year. Each session is divided into three terms, and at the close of each term examinations are held in each class upon such subjects as have been completed during that term. Whenever a subject is begun, recitations are held upon it either daily or on alternate days until it is completed. This method is believed to be preferable to giving a number of different courses concurrently, when the lectures come at distant intervals and require much loss of time to the student and loss of momentum in the class room by reason of the successive readjustments that are necessary in passing from one subject to another and different one.

The various subjects embraced in these two courses are distributed among four professors, three of whom give their time exclusively to instruction in the law department.

SUBJECTS EMBRACED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND YEARS' COURSES.

The following subjects constitute respectively the junior or first year's course and the senior or second year's course, and are named in the order in which they are studied; the figures (1), (2) and (3) indicating the term:

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.—(1) Elementary Law, Persons and Domestic Relations, Bailments (including Innkeepers and Carriers), Personal Property and Sales, Contracts, Agency; (2) Real Property, International and Constitutional Law; (3) Wills and Administration, Negotiable Instruments, Insurance, Criminal Law and Procedure.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.—(1) Equity and Equity Pleading, Pleading and Practice at Law; (2) Evidence, Federal Procedure, Torts, Conveyancing; (3) Corporations, Admiralty Law and Procedure, Partnership, Conflict of Laws, Money, Banking and Labor Legislation.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS AND TEXT-BOOKS USED.

The various subjects in the course are distributed among the professors as follows:

PROFESSOR TUCKER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

(1) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

TEXT-BOOKS—J. Randolph Tucker's work on the Constitution of the United States.

For Reference—The Federalist; Elliott's Debates; Madison Papers.

(2) INTERNATIONAL LAW.

TEXT-BOOKS—Baker's International Law; Printed Notes on International Law by J. Randolph Tucker; Snow's Cases on International Law.

For Reference—Hall's International Law; Wharton's International Law Digest; J. Bassett Moore's History and Digest of International Arbitration.

SENIOR CLASS.

(1) EQUITY AND EQUITY PLEADING.

TEXT-BOOKS—Bispham's Equity (Sixth Edition); Fetter's Cases on Equity; Notes on Equity, by J. Randolph Tucker; Burks' Property Rights of Married Women; Heard's Equity Pleading; J. Randolph Tucker's Notes on Equity Pleading.

For Reference—Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence; White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity; Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice.

(2) TORTS.—Pollock on Torts; Chase's Cases on Torts.

(3) FEDERAL PROCEDURE.

TEXT-BOOK—Simonton's Federal Courts.

(4) CORPORATIONS.

TEXT-BOOKS—Clark on Corporations; Notes on Corporations, by J. Randolph Tucker; Shepard's Cases on Corporations.

PROFESSOR VANCE.

JUNIOR CLASS.

(1) ELEMENTARY LAW and DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

TEXT-BOOKS—Blackstone's Commentaries, Book I; Browne on Domestic Relations; the Professor's Notes.

(2) PERSONAL PROPERTY AND SALES.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Graves's Summary of Title to Personal Property; Selected Cases on Personalty.

(3) BAILMENTS (INCLUDING INNKEEPERS AND CARRIERS).

TEXT-BOOKS—Hutchinson on Carriers; the Professor's Notes.

(4) REAL PROPERTY.

TEXT-BOOKS—Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. II; Hawley and McGregor on Real Property; Graves's Summary of Real Property; Gates's Selected Cases on the Law of Property in Land.

(5) INSURANCE.

TEXT-BOOKS—Richards on Insurance; the Professor's Notes.

6. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

TEXT-BOOK — Bigelow on Bills, Notes and Cheques (3d Edition); Selected Cases.

SENIOR CLASS.

(1) CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Lectures—Selected Cases.

For Reference—Minor on the Conflict of Laws; Story on the Conflict o Laws; Wharton on the Conflict of Laws.

(2) PARTNERSHIP.

TEXT-BOOKS—Mechem on Partnership; Mechem's Cases on Partnership.

PROFESSOR BURKE.

JUNIOR CLASS.

(1) CONTRACTS.

TEXT-BOOKS—Clark on Contracts; Selected Cases on Contracts.

(2) WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION.

Lectures—Selected Cases.

(3) CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

TEXT-BOOKS—Clark on Criminal Law; Beale on Criminal Pleading and Practice; Selected Cases.

SENIOR CLASS.

(1) COMMON LAW PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

TEXT-BOOK—Blackstone's Commentaries, Books III and IV; Stephen on Pleading (Andrews's Edition), with Graves's Notes.

(2) EVIDENCE.

TEXT-BOOK—Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I (16th Edition); Selected Cases; the Professor's Notes.

(3) CONVEYANCING.

Lectures—Selected Cases.

PROFESSOR WILLIS.

SENIOR CLASS.

MONEY, BANKING AND LABOR LEGISLATION.

TEXT-BOOKS—Report of the Monetary Commission; Dunbar's History and Theory of Banking; Adams's Public Finance; Greene's Corporation Finance; Stimson's Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States.

MR. HUGHES.

SENIOR CLASS.

ADMIRALTY LAW AND PROCEDURE.

This course consists of ten lectures of one and one-half hours each, based upon Mr. Hughes' recently published work on Admiralty, which will be used as a text-book.

SCHEME OF LECTURES FOR JUNIOR CLASS.

	9 TO 10:30 DAILY	10:30 TO 12 TUES., THUR. AND SAT.
FIRST TERM September 11 to December 23	PROFESSOR VANCE Elementary Law Domestic Relations Personal Property and Carriers	PROFESSOR BURKS Contracts Agency
SECOND TERM January 3 to April 1	PROFESSOR VANCE Real Property	PROFESSOR TUCKER Constitutional and International Law
THIRD TERM April 1 to June 18	PROFESSOR VANCE (9 to 10) Negotiable Instruments and Insurance	PROFESSOR BURKS (10 to 11:30) Wills and Administration Criminal Law and Procedure

SCHEME OF LECTURES FOR SENIOR CLASS.

	10:30 TO 12 MON., WED., FRIDAY	12 TO 1:30 DAILY
FIRST TERM September 11 to December 22	PROFESSOR BURKS Pleading and Practice at Law	PROFESSOR TUCKER Equity and Equity Pleading
SECOND TERM January 3 to April 1	PROFESSOR TUCKER Federal Procedure Torts	PROFESSOR BURKS Evidence Conveyancing
THIRD TERM April 2 to June 18	PROFESSOR TUCKER (11:30 to 1) Corporations	PROFESSOR VANCE (1 to 2) Partnership, Conflict of Laws PROFESSOR WILLIS (one month) Money and Banking MR. HUGHES (Ten Lectures, one and one-half hours each) Admiralty

The accompanying table shows the scheme of lectures by classes and terms, giving the hours of recitation and the names of the instructors and their subjects.

The course given by Professor Willis, which includes daily lectures of one hour each, extending over a period of one month, is intended to supplement the more technical instruction of the strictly professional courses by giving to the student such a knowledge of the principles upon which banking and corporation financiering are conducted as is essential to the proper equipment of every business man, and especially of every lawyer, and also a knowledge of the various labor laws, and of the principles upon which laws relating to industrial enterprise should be based. The course will be suggestive, rather than minutely descriptive or investigative, upon the topics outlined. A considerable amount of reading will be assigned, and the class-hour will be occupied partly with lectures on special phases of the subjects covered by the course, partly with oral examinations upon the required reading. One written paper will be required of every student. This course will be given during the month of May.

The books of reference mentioned above need not be purchased, as students have access to them in the law library.

All students are requested to bring with them for reference the Codes of their respective States, and the Virginia students are requested, if they can conveniently do so, to bring with them the last eight volumes of the Virginia Reports.

All books needed can be procured through the law librarian, who has arrangements for supplying all publications used in the law department.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

TEXT-BOOKS, ILLUSTRATIVE CASES, AND LECTURES.—The basis of the instruction is the careful study of approved treatises as text-books, together with volumes of selected cases. The use of the cases in connection with the text-books serves to illustrate the abstract principles of the law, and to impress them upon the memory by concrete examples. Daily oral examination is had upon the subjects assigned, in order to discover the difficulties of the student, and to test the degree of accuracy of his knowledge. The recitation is accompanied with full explanation and discussion of the more important or abstruse topics, and formal lectures are delivered whenever the nature of the subject is such as to render desirable this assistance to the student.

MOOT COURT.—In connection with the study of the law of procedure, much importance is attached to the work of the Moot Courts, which are two in number; the one in connection with lectures on Pleading and Practice at Law, the other in connection with the lectures on Pleading and Practice in Equity. These Moot Courts are organized early in January of each year, and continue to the end of the term. In these courts, the discussion of questions of substantive law is, as far as possible, avoided; and the attention of the student is directed to the preparation of forms for the conduct of actions at law and suits in equity from the original process to the final judgment or decree; to the issuance of attachments and executions; and to the rules governing appellate proceedings. The sessions of the Moot Court are held once a week or oftener (usually in the afternoon); and no effort is spared to invest these "feigned issues" with as much interest and value as possible.

LAW DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Bradford Law Debating Society is conducted by the students themselves, the object being (as expressed in the preamble of its constitution) "the oral dis-

cussion of legal questions, in order thereby to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the law, and the faculty of stating them with clearness and precision." The questions for debate are furnished by the professors, and are intended to involve the discussion of important legal topics. The debates are continued until January first, and have been found extremely valuable. They are always attended by at least one of the professors; and it is expected that at the conclusion of the discussion he shall give his opinion upon the merits of the question.

LAW LIBRARY.

It is believed that the "laboratory method," so extensively and successfully adopted in teaching other sciences, should be used equally extensively in a thorough and practical course of legal instruction. Therefore, in connection with the regular course in the lecture rooms, work is assigned which requires constant reference to the sources of the law as contained in the large collection of standard text-books and reports, English and American, to be found in the library. Thus the students are required to examine the authorities with reference to doubtful points of law that may arise during the progress of the lectures, or to investigate cases pending before the courts, and to prepare opinions or briefs, embodying the results of their investigation. The authorities are also thoroughly examined upon questions of substantive law argued before the Bradford Debating Society, or of pleading and practice arising in causes heard before the Moot Court. Such constant work in the library not only gives a more accurate knowledge of legal principles than can be obtained from text-book or lecture, but also imparts practical instruction in the art of working up cases and preparing briefs, and insures a familiarity with the books in which the law is to be found. Unusual facilities for such library work are afforded in the new home of the law school, the Tucker Memorial Hall. A large and well-lighted reading-room, equipped with tables and chairs,

and cases for such reference books as are in frequent use, as encyclopedias, digests, and current periodicals, adjoins the library proper, where the book-stacks are easy of access.

Under the provisions of the will of the late Vincent L. Bradford, LL. D., the generous benefactor of the law school, a handsome sum is each year available for the maintenance and improvement of the library. With the aid of this fund, in addition to the gift of Dr. Bradford's entire law library of more than one thousand volumes, the number of text-books and reports is rapidly increasing, and the equipment of the law library may be expected soon to become all that can reasonably be desired. The library will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., with electric lights after nightfall. The librarian will render such aid as the students may require of him in their search for authorities, and one of the members of the faculty is usually present to give such further assistance as may be deemed advisable.

TUCKER MEMORIAL HALL.

The movement set on foot in June, 1897, by the alumni of the university to raise a fund for the erection of a law building to be called the Tucker Memorial Hall, in honor of the late John Randolph Tucker, met with generous response, and the building is now completed and occupied. Mr. Tucker's connection with the law school of Washington and Lee University, as professor and lecturer, extended over a period of more than twenty-six years. At his death he held the position of dean, and the professorship of Equity and Commercial Law, and of Constitutional and International Law.

The Memorial Hall is a handsome building, with walls of broken-ranged ashlar masonry of the beautiful local grey limestone. The interior is trimmed in quartered oak, finished in hard oil. The ground space occupied is ninety-six by eighty feet. It is two stories in height, fifteen feet and seventeen feet two inches, respectively, and contains three large lecture rooms

capable of seating comfortably over one hundred students each, a large reading room, a fine library, and private offices for each of the professors, besides halls and cloak-room. In this building the law school of Washington and Lee University possesses the most commodious, convenient and comfortable quarters to be found in the South, which must greatly contribute to the health and working facilities of the students.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are in writing, and are held three times during the session, at the end of each of the three terms. For this purpose recitations are suspended one week about December 15; one week about March 25; and one week about June 5. In each case the examinations are final as to the subjects completed at the date of the examination. They are meant to be rigid, and require a thorough acquaintance with all the topics embraced in the course. No special examinations will be given except by express resolution of the faculty.

LAW DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Law (B. L.) is conferred upon those students who pass satisfactorily the examinations upon the entire course. Heretofore some of the graduates have been double-course men, *i. e.*, those who have completed the whole law course in one session. As has been stated above, the course is now so enlarged that to take the whole course in one session requires attendance on lectures thirty hours a week; and this, together with the written opinions and moot court work, renders, it is believed, graduation in one year practically impossible without previous legal training and study. But students will be allowed to take both courses provided they shall first have satisfied the faculty that they possess sufficient knowledge of the elementary principles of law to justify a reasonable hope that the attempt to graduate in one year will be successful. Students

who can attend the law school one year only are advised not to apply for graduation, but either to attend all the lectures (not attempting all the examinations), or to take a partial course, omitting those subjects which are not required by the Virginia Court of Appeals for license to practice law, or such subjects as the student may, for any reason, deem of minor importance.*

LAW CLASS HONORS.

1. The graduating class are authorized by the faculty of the university to select one of their number as "Law Class Orator," to deliver an oration at commencement.

2. Messrs. T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., Law Publishers, of Philadelphia, have offered a copy of Smith's *Leading Cases*, in three volumes, as a prize to be awarded, under the direction of the faculty, to that student in the graduating class in law who shall have prepared and submitted the best essay on a legal subject.

3. Gen. Wm. F. Draper, of Massachusetts, has established a scholarship in the school of International Law and Diplomacy, yielding $100, to be used in payment of the tuition fees in the senior course by the recipient, and to be awarded at the discretion of the law faculty to a student in the above named subject.

4. Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, offers a scholarship of $50 to such deserving student as may be selected by the faculty.

TUITION AND FEES.

For a single course (junior or senior class only), the fees are $105 for the session. For the double course (both junior and

* The following are the subjects on which applicants for a license to practice law in Virginia are liable to be examined by the Court of Appeals (See 95 Virginia Reports, page XVI); Real and Personal Property; Domestic Relations; Contracts; Agency; Partnership; Negotiable Instruments; Insurance; Corporations; Wills and Personal Representatives; Torts; Equity Jurisprudence; Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity; Evidence; Crimes and Criminal Procedure; and the Code of Virginia.

senior class the same session), the fees are $130 for the session. No charge is made for the diploma when taken. Students who take a single course in law are permitted to attend classes in the academic departments of the university without charge.

BOARD AND LODGING.

At the university boarding house, a building on the university grounds occupied by a private family, meals can be had at $11 per month; meals and furnished rooms, including servant's attendance, at $13 per month. This, however, does not include fuel and lights. The price of board in private families in town, including meals, furnished room, attendance, fuel and lights, is from $13 to $22 per month. Good board may be had within a mile of Lexington for $9 per month. Quite a number of young men take advantage of the cheap rate in the country and thereby promote their health by walking in every day to lectures. By obtaining board at the lowest rates, the necessary expenses of a law student who takes a single course, including tuition, fees, meals, lodging, attendance, fuel and lights, but exclusive of pocket money, books and clothing, may be reduced to about $225 for the session of nine months. For those who take the double course, $25 must be added to the above estimate. The cost of all the text-books needed in both courses (which are purchased by students at much less than the usual retail rates) is about $85.

The law school opens at the same time with the academic departments of the university, the next session beginning Thursday, September 11, 1902.

For additional information on any point, address

WILLIAM R. VANCE, Acting Dean,
Lexington, Va.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

DIRECTOR WERTENBAKER.

The university places its physical instruction on an academic plane. In the courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts, one point each year for two years may be obtained by regular and systematic exercises of a prescribed nature in the gymnasium. During good weather regular out-door exercise, such as football, baseball, rowing, and tennis, may be substituted for the gymnasium work.

GYMNASTICS.

Each applicant for a point is required to submit himself to a thorough physical examination by the director. This includes a determination of the strength of the principal muscles and muscle groups of the body, and of the condition of the lungs and heart, with accurate measurements of the student's physical proportions. In those instances where the result of examination indicates a need for special work, individual exercises, of such nature as to meet the requirements of the case, are prescribed by the director.

A graduated course of exercises is arranged, beginning with drill work of a light and simple kind, and steadily progressing to movements and manœuvres of a more arduous and complex nature.

During the winter those fitted by previous training are given work in heavy gymnastics on the horizontal, vaulting and parallel bars, vaulting horse, flying rings, and in mat work, leaping and tumbling.

The gymnasium has a large exercise hall, supplied with dumbbells, clubs, chest weights, etc., and is well suited for drill purposes. In addition it is equipped with the apparatus necessary for heavier work, such as horizontal, vaulting, and parallel bars, flying and traveling rings, ladders, horse, and striking

bags. Opening into the main hall is the dressing room, which is well supplied with lockers, and provided with facilities for hot and cold baths.

The gymnasium is open from three to seven o'clock in the afternoon of each week day.

ATHLETICS.

An athletic field has been provided by extensive grading within the limits of the college grounds. It is situated in the rear of the main buildings, about three hundred yards from the gymnasium. Adjoining the main field is a smaller one laid off into seven tennis courts.

The athletic association, organized by the students with the approval of the faculty, takes charge of general outdoor athletics, and such sports as baseball, football and rowing. The general management of the association is by the athletic committee of five, of whom two are elected by the students, two by the faculty, and one by the alumni association. Under the athletic association there are two boat clubs, the "Harry Lee," and the "Albert Sidney," whose annual regatta is one of the features of commencement week.

The association is a member of the Virginia State Athletic Association, in which it is provided that the amateur rule shall be strictly enforced. A player must be a student, matriculated at the beginning of the session, and taking a minimum of five hours of class-work per week. He cannot play during more than four years.

In addition to the athletic fields, a student finds in the surroundings of Lexington attractive routes for walks and bicycle rides; and North river, near which the town is situated, affords an excellent opportunity for boating, skating and swimming.

The following regulations, governing athletics, have been adopted by the faculty:

1. The faculty committee on physical culture is intrusted

with the general oversight of field and track athletics, boat races and other competitive sports, and is charged with the management of the gymnasium and tennis courts, boats and boathouse.

2. No one shall be a member of any university athletic team, or act as such in any intercollegiate contest, who is not at the time of such contest a regularly matriculated student and eligible under the amateur rule.

3. No student will be permitted to play upon the university football or baseball team, or row in the annual regatta, except after examination by the physical director, and with the approbation of the faculty committee on physical culture.

4. Leave of absence may be granted by the president to the baseball and football teams for the purpose of playing intercollegiate match games, such leaves of absence not to exceed six days in the session in the case of either team.

5. No game shall be finally arranged, in Lexington or elsewhere, until the faculty committee on physical culture shall have approved the financial arrangements.

6. An athletic team will not be permitted to leave Lexington to play a match game, except on the following conditions:

(*a*) Every outstanding obligation of the athletic association must have been already paid.

(*b*) There must be in the treasury of the association to the credit of the team an amount of available cash sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the trip to be made, as estimated by the members of the faculty committee on physical culture. Any amount guaranteed by a competing team, or by other responsible parties, may be regarded as available cash.

7. Permission will not be given students to accompany athletic teams except on holidays, and even then only at the discretion of the president.

8. Any member of an athletic team who is reported for neglect

of his studies, or failure to attend his lectures, will be required by the faculty to sever his connection with such team.

9. Athletic teams shall not have contests elsewhere than upon the university grounds with any except teams from other institutions of learning.

10. Experts for the purpose of instruction may be employed on the university grounds, but only with the written permission of the chairman of the faculty committee on physical culture.

THE WILSON MEMORIAL FUND.

In May, 1900, Mr. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, came as a visiting stranger to Lexington, and became acquainted with the faculty of Washington and Lee University. The impressions received by him with regard to the character, aims and needs of the institution were such as to arouse his active interest. Wholly without solicitation or suggestion he conceived the idea of raising a fund for the increase of its general endowment, and on returning to his home he began the work of interesting his friends in this object.

Five months later, after the death of President Wilson, a visit to Philadelphia was made by the new acting-president, Mr. Henry St. George Tucker; and after a conference with Mr. Welsh it was decided to make the effort to raise the contemplated fund, specially for the endowment of the chair of Economics and Political Science. Mr. Wilson had established this chair without the assurance of any definite provision for its permanent maintenance, and assumed personal responsibility for its support during the remainder of his life. The endowment of it was hence regarded as the most fitting tribute to his memory. Mr. Tucker succeeded in organizing a committee of distinguished gentlemen, all of whom had been friends or admirers of Mr. Wilson, with ex-President Cleveland at its head. The mem-

bers of this committee were Messrs. Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, James Carter, Isidor Straus, Horace White, Robert Fulton Cutting, George Foster Peabody, Oswald G. Villard, Abram S. Hewitt, and Herbert Welsh. Of these Mr. Welsh acted as secretary and treasurer of the committee.

By the middle of June, 1901, a little over $50,000 had been pledged to the Wilson Memorial Fund. In October the new president-elect, Dr. George H. Denny, took up the work which had been so well done by Mr. Tucker; and, with the invaluable aid of Mr. Welsh and other generous friends at the north, the total amount contemplated for the purpose in view, $100,000, was assured by the first of March, 1902.

Among the many contributors to the Wilson Memorial Fund were several whose gifts, amounting to $8,500, were anonymous.

OTHER GIFTS.

In July, 1901, an anonymous gift of $10,000 was made through Mr. Herbert Welsh to Washington and Lee University, of which $8,000 was to be included in the Wilson Memorial Fund, $1,000 to be given to the Library, and $1,000 to be given to the department of Physics. A considerable number of valuable books have thus been added to the library, and important improvements have been made in the physical laboratory.

Mrs. S. P. Lees, of New York, who had contributed to the memorial fund, died on the 8th of February, 1902, and left a bequest of $30,000 to Washington and Lee University.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MEMORIAL FUND.

In addition to those whose names appear in the original committee, the following list includes the largest contributors to the Wilson Memorial Fund. It includes several of the most active members of the committee:

Herbert Welsh,
Isidor Straus,
William H. Baldwin, Jr.,
John D. Rockefeller,
James C. Carter,
Frank T. Howard,
Henry Villard,
John E. Russell,
Miss Frances R. Morse,
Morris K. Jesup,
John H. Converse,
E. C. Benedict,
Daniel S. Lamont,
David R. Francis,
W. Bayard Cutting,
Hoke Smith,
John S. Kennedy,
Mrs. S. P. Lees,
John H. Brown,
Arthur T. Lyman,
Bourke Cockran,
Joseph Lee,
W. C. Todd,
George Foster Peabody,
Henry L. Higginson,
J. Henry Smith,
Harry T. Howard,
William E. Dodge,
The New Orleans Alumni Ass'n,
Oswald Garrison Villard,
Miss E. F. Mason,
Robert Fulton Cutting,
Robert C. Ogden,
William C. Whitney,
Grover Cleveland,
Charles S. Fairchild,
William F. Draper,
Richard Olney,
James Stillman,
Augustus Hemenway,
H. A. Wilder,
Thomas F. Ryan,
Shepherd Brooks,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
Charles B. Webster,
R. T. Wilson.

ANNIVERSARIES.

At the joint celebration of the two literary societies, the Graham-Lee and the Washington, held June 17, 1901, the following participants were represented in the programme:

President, A. McC. Hamilton,	Washington Society.
Orator, C. S. McNulty, Medalist,	Washington Society.
Orator, F. W. Goshorn,	Washington Society.
Orator, J. C. McCluer,	Graham-Lee Society.
Orator, E. R. Preston,	Graham-Lee Society.

GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY.

This society held its separate anniversary on January 20, 1902, in commemoration of the birthday of Robert E. Lee.

The following participants were represented in the programme:

President, W. G. Pendleton,	Virginia.
Orator, J. King, Medalist,	Florida.
Orator, C. R. Pilkington,	Kentucky.
Debater, M. T. McClure, Medalist,	Virginia.
Debater, J. A. Abernathy,	Arkansas.
Debater, W. H. Atkins,	Florida.
Debater, S. A. Witherspoon,	Mississippi.

WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society held its separate anniversary on February 22, 1902, in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington.

The following participants were represented in the programme:

President, Edgar Sydenstricker,	China.
Orator, Le Roy Thompson, Medalist,	Arkansas.
Orator, C. I. Weaver,	Virginia.
Debater, E. C. Miller, Medalist,	Virginia.
Debater, R. R. Phelps,	North Carolina.
Debater, L. B. Stanley,	Kentucky.
Debater, R. T. Wallace,	Virginia.

COMMENCEMENT.

At the commencement exercises, from June 16 to June 19, 1901, the following addresses were delivered:

Baccalaureate Sermon.

REV. DAVID G. WYLIE, D. D., ... New York.

Address before the Young Men's Christian Association.

RT. REV. ROBERT A. GIBSON, D. D., . . . Richmond, Va.

Address before the Alumni Association.

THOMAS BARRETT, ... Augusta, Ga.

Address before the Literary Societies.

PROFESSOR CRAWFORD H. TOY, LL. D., . . Harvard University.

Addresses at the unveiling of a bronze bust of George Washington, presented by Hon. Oscar S. Straus, of New York, and a bronze bust of Robert E. Lee, presented by Mr. Frank T. Howard, of New Orleans.

HON. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, . . . Lexington, Va.
REV. HENRY ALEXANDER WHITE, D. D., . . Lexington, Va.

Law Class Oration.

W. R. ALLEN, ... Kentucky.

Valedictory Address.

E. D. OTT, ... Virginia.

The following fellowship, scholarships, prizes, degrees, and certificates were awarded:

FELLOWSHIP.

Howard Houston Fellowship.

Livingston Waddell Smith, M. A., . . . Lexington, Va.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mapleson Scholarship.

Matthew Page Andrews, B. A., . . . Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship.

Harry Neal Huse, ... Roanoke, Va.

Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship.

Frederick Worman Cramer, ... Frederick City, Md.

Franklin Society Scholarship.

Robert Edward Johnston, ... Murat, Va.

James J. White Scholarship.

William Randolph Bledsoe, ... Lexington, Va.

Taylor Scholarship.

Robert White McCrum, ... Lexington, Va.

Young Scholarship.

John Kirkpatrick Graves, B. A., . . . Charlottesville, Va.

Louis Witz Law Scholarship.

Edmund Randolph Preston, ... Lexington, Va.

Draper International Law Scholarship.

James Dixon Eckles, ... Richmond, Va.

DEPARTMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Latin.

John William Warner, Jr. . . . . Rockville, Md.

Modern Languages.

Alexander McDowell Smith, ... Lexington, Va.

English.

David Vance Guthrie, ... Port Gibson, Miss.

History.

Ammen Lewis Burger, ... Fincastle, Va.

Economics.

John M. Anderson, ... Louisville, Ky.

Physics.

William George McDowell, Jr., ... Lexington, Va.

Chemistry.

John Carroll Hudgins, ... Newport News, Va.

Geology and Biology.

William Allan, ... Lexington, Va.

Civil Engineering.

James Warren Bagley, ... Fayetteville, Tenn.

PRIZES.

Santini Medal.

Humphrey Robinson Keeble, ... Abilene, Tex.

Orator's Medal.

Charles See McNulty . . . . . Monterey, Va.

Law Encyclopaedia Prize.

Arthur Bernhardt Knipmeyer, ... Higginsville, Mo.

DEGREES.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Thomas James Farrar, M. A., ... Decatur, Ga.

MASTER OF ARTS.

William Pinkerton Ott, B. A., ... Lexington, Va.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Matthew Page Andrews, ... Sheperdstown, W. Va.
Daniel Harvey Hill Arnold, ... Arnold, W. Va.
Robert Waller Blain, ... Covesville, Va.
Thomas Alexander Bledsoe, ... Lexington, Va.
John Kirkpatrick Graves, ... Charlottesville, Va.
Richard Collins Lord, ... Anchorage, Ky.
William Carroll Moore, ... Lexington, Va.
John Jay Oberlin, ... Winchester, Va.
Everett Dulaney Ott, ... Harrisonburg, Va.
Gabriel Benoist Shields, ... Natchez, Miss.
Americus Frederic White, ... Lewisburg, W. Va.
William Cameron Young, ... Christianburg, Ky.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Ernest Franklin Deacon, ... Flumen, Va.
William Jackson Elgin, ... Leesburg, Va.
Bolivar Finley Johnston, ... Murat, Va.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

Russell Houston Allen, ... Waskey Mills, Va.
William Raymond Allen, A. B., ... Lexington, Ky.
Romulus Culner Biggs, B. S., ... Greenup, Ky.
Clarence Clifton Burns, ... Lebanon, Va.
Allan Epes, ... Blackstone, Va.

William Wood Glass, Jr., ... Winchester, Va.
Arthur Bernhardt Knipmeyer, ... Higginsville, Mo.
Harman DeLeon Moise, ... Sumter, S. C.
George Robert Richardson, ... Cowardin, Va.
Coleman Rogers Robinson, ... Louisville, Ky.
Joshua Edwin Senft, ... Columbia, Pa.
John Evan Tipton, ... Hillsville, Va.
Norman Gara Woodson, ... Fincastle, Va.
Edgar Watson Worrell, ... Hillsville, Va.

CERTIFICATES WITH M. A. GRADE.

William Allan, ...	*Biology*, ...	Lexington, Va.
John M. Anderson, ...	*German*, ...	Louisville, Ky.
Matthew Page Andrews, . .	*French*, . . .	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
James Warren Bagley, . .	*French*, ...	Fayetteville, Tenn.
Robert Waller Blain, . . .	*French*, ...	Covesville, Va.
Thomas A. Bledsoe, . . .	*Mathematics, History*, .	Lexington, Va.
Elbert W. G. Boogher, . .	*Latin, History*, . . .	Lexington, Va.
Ammen Lewis Burger, . .	*French*, ...	Fincastle, Va.
Robert Franklin Cooper, . .	*Latin*, ...	Centreville, Ala.
Ernest Franklin Deacon, . .	*Chemistry*, ...	Flumen, Va.
Frank LeFevre Downey, . .	*Chemistry, Geology*, .	Martinsburg, W. Va.
William Jackson Elgin, . .	*Physics, Civil Engineering*, .	Leesburg, Va.
Henry Blair Graybill, . . .	*Latin*, ...	Lewisburg, W. Va.
David Vance Guthrie, . .	*Mathematics*, . . .	Port Gibson, Miss.
Harry Neal Huse, ...	*German*, ...	Roanoke, Va.
Bolivar Finley Johnston, . .	*Physics, Civil Engineering*, .	Murat, Va.
Robert Edward Johnston, .	*German*, ...	Murat, Va.
William Jett Lauck, . . .	*Political Science*, . . .	Keyser, W. Va.
William George McDowell, Jr.,	*German*, ...	Lexington, Va.
Hubert Shields Moore, . .	*Latin*, ...	Lexington, Va.
Thomas M. Morrison, . . .	*Physics*, ...	Lexington, Va.
Everett Dulaney Ott, . . .	*German, History*, .	Harrisonburg, Va.
William Pinkerton Ott, A. B.,	*Political Science, French, Philosophy*, . .	Lexington, Va.
Richard Roscoe Phelps, . .	*Latin*, ...	Scotland Neck, N. C.
William S. Robertson, Jr., .	*German*, ...	Richmond, Va.
Argyle Turner Smiley, . .	*German*, ...	Moffatt's Creek, Va.
Grier Ralston Smiley, . . .	*Chemistry*, ...	Moffatt's Creek, Va.

Charles Frith Spencer, . .	*Biology*, ...	Lexington, Va.
Edgar Sydenstricker, A. B., .	*Economics*, . . .	Chin Kiang, China.
Americus Frederic White, .	*Chemistry*, . . .	Lewisburg, W. Va.
Charles Houston Young, . .	*Latin*, ...	Christiansburg, Ky.

PASS CERTIFICATES.

William Allan, ...	*German*, ...	Lexington, Va.
Daniel H. H. Arnold, . . .	*French*, ...	Arnold, W. Va.
Samuel L. C. Bagley, . . .	*German*, ...	Fayetteville, Tenn.
Thomas A. Bledsoe, . . .	*Latin*, ...	Lexington, Va.
Clement Anderson Boaz, . .	*Philosophy*, . . .	Fort Worth, Texas.
Edward Elliott Booker, . .	*Biology, Latin*, . . .	Lexington, Va.
Henry Calwell Coe, . . .	*French*, ...	Waynesboro, Va.
William Davis Conrad, . .	*French*, ...	Winchester, Va.
William Dewey Cooke, . .	*Chemistry*, ...	Staunton, Va.
J. Edgar Corley, Ph. B., . .	*German, Economics*. .	Greenville, Texas.
Robert William Crawford, Jr.,	*Latin, Biology*, ...	Strasburg, Va.
Ernest Franklin Deacon, . .	*Geology*, ...	Flumen, Va.
William Thomas Ellis, Jr., .	*German, Biology*, . .	Masonville, Ky.
James M. Hutcheson, . . .	*German*, . . .	Rockbridge Baths, Va.
William Pendleton Lamar, .	*French*, ...	Augusta, Ga.
Richard Collins Lord, . . .	*German*, ...	Anchorage, Ky.
Charles See McNulty, . . .	*German*, ...	Monterey, Va.
Hubert Shields Moore, . .	*Mathematics*,.	Lexington, Va.
Thomas M. Morrison, . . .	*Mathematics*,.	Lexington, Va.
Alexander H. S. Rouss, . .	*German*, ...	Kabletown, W. Va.
James McClung Sieg, . . .	*Philosophy*, ...	Meadow Dale, Va.
William Cameron Young, .	*German*, ...	Christianburg, Ky.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

Name.	Session.	Home.
Abernathy, James Albert	(2)	Fordyce, Ark.
	Law.	
Adair, Templeton	(2)	Lexington, Va.
	English, History, Economics.	
Addison, John West	(1)	Accomac, Va.
	Latin, Greek, Mathematics.	
Akers, James Byrnside	(1)	Danville, Va.
	Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.	
Allan, William	(4)	Lexington, Va.
	Modern Languages, English, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.	
Ames, John Richard	(1)	Onancock, Va.
	English, Economics, Chemistry.	
Andrews, Matthew Page	(4)	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
	(*B. A., Washington and Lee University.*)	
	English, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.	
Arbuckle, James Edward	(3)	Lewisburg, W. Va.
	Law.	
Armstrong, Gordon	(2)	Lexington, Va.
	English, History, Economics, Philosophy.	
Armstrong, Oscar Vance	(1)	Beverly, W. Va.
	Greek, English, Philosophy.	
Arnold, John Knox	(2)	Mt. Sterling, Ky.
	Modern Languages, English.	
Atkins, Walter Haygood	(1)	Orlando, Fla.
	Law.	
Bagley, James Warren	(3)	Fayetteville, Tenn.
	Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Physics, Chemistry.	
Baker, Robert Welton	(1)	Petersburg, W. Va.
	Law.	
Barnwell, Robert Woodward	(1)	Beaufort, S. C.
	English, History, Economics, Philosophy.	
Bates, John Thomas, Jr.	(1)	Sanger, Cal.
	Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.	
Bays, William Webb, Jr.	(1)	Salisbury, N. C.
	Greek, Modern Languages, English, Philosophy, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.	
Beauregard, Albert J.	(1)	Frankford, Pa.
	Law.	

Name.	Session.	Home.
Bell, John Hendren	(1)	Milnesville, Va.
Latin, English, Geology and Biology.		
Blain, Cary Randolph	(3)	Covesville, Va.
Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Geology and Biology.		
Blair, John Robert	(1)	Churchville, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Bledsoe, William Randolph	(2)	Lexington, Va.
Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History.		
Boice, Edmund Simpson	(1)	Abingdon, Pa.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Boogher, Elbert Willis Griffin	(4)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, English, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Breckinridge, Maurice Anthony	(2)	Fincastle, Va.
Law.		
Bridges, Francis Wilbur	(2)	Hancock, Md.
(*B. A., Hampden Sidney College.*)		
Law.		
Brown, Robert Edward	(2)	Zolfo, Fla.
Law.		
Brown, William Henry	(2)	Fulton, Miss.
Law.		
Buckingham, McClellan	(1)	Memphis, Tenn.
English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Burger, Ammen Lewis	(3)	Fincastle, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Physics, Chemistry.		
Burks, Martin Parks, Jr.	(2)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology, History.		
Burkholder, Aldine Clifford	(2)	Dale Enterprise, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, History, Geology and Biology.		
Callan, Emmet	(2)	Washington, Ga.
Law.		
Campbell, Charles Newton Jr	(1)	Charlestown, W. Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Campbell, Malcolm Duncan	(1)	Lexington, Va.
Mathematics, English, Latin, Geology and Biology.		
Carney, Marshall Sidney	(2)	Carney, Ala.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, History, Economics.		
Causey, Beverley Douglas	(3)	Suffolk, Va.
Law.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Cave, William Walter	(1)	Madison, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Economics.		
Chafee, James Jones	(1)	Augusta, Ga.
Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics.		
Chandler, Temple Hatchett	(1)	Montgomery, Ala.
Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Chevalier, Stuart (*B. A., King College.*)	(1)	Louisville, Ky.
Law.		
Clark, Alexander	(1)	Boonshill, Tenn.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Coe, Henry Calwell	(3)	Warrenton, Va.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.		
Collins, William Vance	(3)	Paris, Tex.
Modern Languages, History, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Collins, Alfred Clark	(1)	Crocket, Tex.
Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics.		
Conover, John Woodhull	(2)	Norfolk, Va.
Greek, English, Mathematics, History, Chemistry.		
Conner, Haney Berlin	(1)	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
Cooper, Robert Franklin	(3)	Centreville, Ala.
Greek, Modern Languages, English, Geology and Biology.		
Cramer, Frederick Worman	(2)	Frederick City, Md.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics.		
Crawford, Robert William, Jr.	(3)	Strasburg, Va.
History, Chemistry.		
Crockett, Robert Oscar	(4)	Tazewell, Va.
Law.		
Davis, William Cole	(2)	Rockbridge Baths, Va.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Dennis, John Murdock	(2)	Baltimore, Md.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Economics.		
Dillard, Robert Jefferson	(1)	Denver, Tex.
Law.		
Dillard, David William	(1)	Spencer, Va.
Law.		
Dotson, Frank Thomas	(1)	Lewisburg, W. Va.
English, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Douglas, Ray Addison	(1)	Overfield, W. Va.
English, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Duane, William Thomas	(1)	Pulaski, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Dudley, William Arthur	(1)	Anderson, Va.
Latin, English, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
Duncan, Albert Marshall	(2)	Springfield, Ky.
Modern Languages, English, Economics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Eckles, James Dixon	(2)	Richmond, Va.
Law.		
Ellis, William Thomas, Jr.	(4)	Masonville, Ky.
Modern Languages, History, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Farrow, William Wellington	(1)	Richmond, Va.
Law.		
Feamster, Otey Turk	(3)	Lewisburg, W. Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Fielder, David Brightwell	(2)	Sherman, Tex.
History, Economics.		
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin	(1)	Montgomery, Ala.
Modern Languages, English, History, Geology and Biology.		
Flanary, Robert Trigg	(3)	Wise, Va.
History, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Gard, Horace Eyster	(1)	Martinsburg, W. Va.
Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Gibbs, George Couper	(1)	St. Augustine, Fla.
Law.		
Gilbert, George Gilmore	(1)	Dallas, Tex.
English, History, Physics.		
Gill, John Monro Banister	(1)	Petersburg, Va.
Latin, Greek, English.		
Glasgow, Samuel McPheeters	(3)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, English, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Glass, Julian Wood	(2)	Winchester, Va.
Law.		
Goolsby, Robert Gary	(2)	Marion, Va.
(*Graduate Virginia Military Institute.*)		
Law.		
Grove, Thomas Jefferson	(1)	Petersburg, W. Va.
English, History, Mathematics.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Gruver, Jacob Harlin	(1)	Reliance, Va.
Latin, Greek, English, Chemistry.		
Guthrie, David Vance	(3)	Port Gibson, Miss.
Latin, Greek, Physics, Chemistry.		
Grubb, Willard Neal	(1)	Christiansburg, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Graybill, Henry Blair	(4)	Lewisburg, W. Va.
English, Economics, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Hall, Henry	(3)	Mobile, Ala.
Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Geology and Biology.		
Hamilton, Harry Wilson	(2)	Steele's Tavern, Va.
Latin, Greek, English, Philosophy.		
Hamilton, Alexander McChesney	(3)	Steele's Tavern, Va.
Greek, History, Economics, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Harding, Joseph Lyle	(1)	Elkins, W. Va.
English, History.		
Harvey, Oliver Borum	(1)	Douglas, Ark.
Law.		
Hairston, Samuel William	(2)	Martinsville, Va.
Law.		
Haw, George Edwin	(2)	Hanover C. H., Va.
Law.		
Hays, Adelbert Steele	(1)	Atkins, Ark.
Law.		
Hereford, Danaldson Walter	(1)	St. Albans, W. Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Harrison, Samuel Charles	(1)	Jacksonville, Fla.
English, History, Economics.		
Heth, Stockton, Jr.	(3)	East Radford, Va.
Law.		
Holladay, Joseph Edward Bridger	(1)	Suffolk, Va.
Law.		
Huddle, Marco Carson	(1)	Corinth, Va.
Law.		
Hudgins, John Carroll	(3)	Newport News, Va.
Modern Languages, History, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Huse, Harry Neal	(3)	Roanoke, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics.		
Hutcheson, James Morrison	(3)	Rockbridge Baths, Va.
Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Chemistry.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Hutton, Robert Ernest	(4)	Lexington, Va.
(*Graduate in Electrical Engineering, Johns Hopkins University.*)		
Civil Engineering, Physics, Mathematics.		
Iden, Frank Hansbrough	(2)	Manassas, Va.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Physics.		
Johnston, Robert Edward	(3)	Murat, Va.
Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Physics, Chemistry.		
Jones, Orlando Town, Jr.	(1)	Jacksonville, Fla.
English, History, Economics.		
Jones, Andrew Lewis	(4)	Monterey, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Chemistry.		
Keeble, Humphrey Robinson	(4)	Abilene, Tex.
Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Kelly, Emerson Wyntoun	(1)	Wise, Va.
Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics.		
Kelly, Minter Delle	(1)	Wise, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics.		
Kelly, Laurence Villard	(1)	Wise, Va.
Law.		
King, Jack	(1)	Marianna, Fla.
Law.		
Kolb, Robert Edward Lee	(3)	Frederick, Md.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Physics, Chemistry.		
Lacy, Robert Madison	(5)	Rockbridge Baths, Va.
Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Chemistry.		
Lamar, William Pendleton	(3)	Augusta, Ga.
Latin, English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics.		
Lamar, Josiah Smith	(1)	Selma, Ala.
Modern Languages, English, History, Geology and Biology.		
Lamar, Fred Dent	(1)	Selma, Ala.
Modern Languages, English, History.		
Landis, Edwin Carter	(1)	Winchester, Tenn.
Modern Languages, English, Mathematics, Civil Engineering.		
Laird, Daniel Allen Penick	(2)	Danville, Va.
Greek, English, History, Mathematics.		
Lapsley, Robert Albert	(1)	Greenville, Va.
Greek, English, History, Mathematics.		
Larrick, Albert Eugene	(3)	Lexington, Va.
Law.		

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(*B. A., Roanoke College.*)		
Law.		
Light, Rev. John Hiram	(1)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History.		
Logan, Wells Covington	(1)	Anchorage, Ky.
Modern Languages, English, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Lombard, Alfred Oliver	(1)	Augusta, Ga.
English, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Lord, Richard Collins	(4)	Anchorage, Ky.
(*B. A., Washington and Lee University.*)		
Modern Languages, English, Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.		
Lyons, James Elliott	(1)	Higginsville, Mo.
Latin, English, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
MacClenny, Wilbur	(1)	Myrtle, Va.
(*Ph. B., Elon College.*)		
Latin, Greek, Philosophy, History.		
Mason, Simon Blount, Jr.	(1)	Baltimore, Md.
Economics, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Magruder, Frank Abbott	(1)	Woodstock, Va.
Latin, English, Mathematics.		
McBryde, William Waller	(1)	Lexington, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
McCoy, William	(3)	Franklin, W. Va.
Law.		
Maguire, Albert Edward	(2)	Woburn, Mass.
Law.		
Mahoney, William Joseph	(2)	Ironton, Ohio.
Law.		
Malone, William Hiram, Jr.	(2)	Key West, Fla.
Law.		
Massie, Pierce Reynolds	(1)	Lowesville, Va.
Law.		
McClure, Matthew Thompson, Jr..	(2)	Spottswood, Va.
Greek, English, History, Physics, Geology and Biology.		
McClure, John	(3)	Spottswood, Va.
Modern Languages, English, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
McClung, John Morton	(3)	Brownsburg, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Chemistry.		
McCulloch, John, Jr.	(1)	Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
English, Mathematics, Chemistry.		

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Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
McDowell, William George, Jr.	(5)	Lexington, Va.
Latin, Greek, History, Philosophy, Physics.		
McNulty, Charles See	(4)	Monterey, Va.
English, History, Economics, Phiolsophy, Geology and Biology.		
McPheeters, Joseph Charless	(3)	Columbia, S. C.
Greek, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
McVitty, Albert E. (*B. S., Princeton University.*)	(1)	Buena Vista, Va.
Economics.		
Millen, Eli Moffatt	(2)	Rosemark, Tenn.
Greek, English, History, Philosophy, Geology and Biology.		
Miller, Edward Campbell	(2)	Abingdon, Va.
Latin, Greek, History, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
Miller, Daniel Chambers	(1)	Marion, Va.
Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Moffett, Lyle Moore	(2)	Brookewood, Va.
Greek, English, Mathematics, Physics.		
Montgomery, William E.	(2)	Washington, D. C.
English, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Physics, Chemistry.		
Moore, Blake Turner	(1)	Little Rock, Ark.
Modern Languages, English, History, Geology and Biology.		
Moore, Hubert Shields	(4)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, History, Physics, Geology and Biology.		
Moore, David Tay	(1)	Mossy Creek, Va.
Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics.		
Moore, George Douglass	(1)	Charlestown, W. Va.
Law.		
Morrison, Kenneth Lamar	(1)	Engleman, Va.
Modern Languages, English, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Morrison, Thomas Montgomery	(4)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, Economics, Civil Engineering, Geology and Biology.		
Mullins, James Alexander	(1)	Martinsville, Va.
English, History, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Neel, Samuel Register	(1)	Gainsboro, Va.
Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics.		
Newman, Wilbur Lauck (*M. A., Randolph-Macon College.*)	(2)	Woodstock, Va.
Law.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Oberlin, John Jay	(5)	Winchester, Va.
(*B. A., Washington and Lee University.*)		
Modern Languages, History, Physics, Chemistry		
Obenschain, Arthur Bittle	(1)	Engleman, Va.
Latin, Greek, English.		
Osburn, Herbert Stabler	(2)	Baltimore, Md.
English, History, Economics.		
Ott, Everett Dulaney	(5)	Harrisonburg, Va.
(*B. A., Washington and Lee University.*)		
Law.		
Pancake, Joseph Calvin	(2)	Romney, W. Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Philosophy, Geology and Biology.		
Parks, James Allen	(2)	Clinton, Mo.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Geology and Biology.		
Payne, Lewis Carlton	(2)	Harrisonburg, Va.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.		
Payne, Edwin James	(1)	Mint Spring, Va.
English, History, Economics, Geology and Biology.		
Peck, George Harrison	(2)	Pearisburg, Va.
Law.		
Pendleton, William Gibson	(3)	Wytheville, Va.
Law.		
Phelps, David Randolph	(2)	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Modern Languages, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Phelps, Richard Roscoe	(3)	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Greek, Modern Languages, English, Physics, Geology and Biology.		
Powell, George Cuthbert	(8)	Washington, D. C.
Law.		
Price, John Edmund	(2)	Charleston, W. Va.
Latin, History, Economics, Geology and Biology.		
Pilkington, Charles Rule	(1)	Frankfort, Ky.
Modern Languages, English, History, Economics, Mathematics.		
Preston, Edmund Randolph	(5)	Lexington, Va.
History, Philosophy, Law.		
Pritchett, James Ira, Jr.	(1)	Danville, Va.
Latin, History, Philosophy, Mathematics.		
Rader, George William	(1)	Murat, Va.
Greek, English, Geology and Biology.		
Riddick, Walter Garrett	(1)	Little Rock, Ark.
Latin, History, English, Mathematics.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Rolston, David Hopkins	(1)	Harrisonburg, Va.
Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
Rouss, Alex. Hamilton Stephens	(4)	Kabletown, W. Va.
History, Chemistry.		
Rowe, Randell Hendricks	(1)	Madison, Fla.
(*B. A., Florida Agricultural College.*)		
Law.		
Ruff, Richard Alexander	(3)	Longwood, Va.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Russell, John Rogers	(1)	Bonham, Tex.
English, History, Geology and Biology.		
Sale, John Graham	(3)	Lynchburg, Va.
Law.		
Sampson, Farris Athelstane	(2)	La Grange, Ky.
Modern Languages, Mathematics Physics, Chemistry.		
Saulsberry, Raymond Hill	(1)	Saulsberry, Ky.
Law.		
Scarborough, George Carson	(1)	Onancock, Va.
Modern Languages, English, Mathematics, Civil Engineering.		
Schæfer, Solomon Weinshenk	(1)	Yazoo City, Miss.
Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics.		
Scott, John Engelhardt	(1)	Staunton, Va.
English, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		
Shank, Archer Hoback	(1)	Salem, Va.
English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry.		
Shields, Gabriel Benoist	(5)	Natchez, Miss.
(*B. A. Washington and Lee University.*)		
Law.		
Shively, Bernard Bobbs	(3)	Marion, Ind.
History, Economics, Philosophy.		
Smiley, Grier Ralston	(4)	Moffatts Creek, Va.
English, History, Civil Engineering, Physics.		
Smiley, Argyle Turner	(3)	Moffatts Creek, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Chemistry.		
Smith, Alexander McDowell	(2)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Economics.		
Smith, George Murray	(1)	Estill, Ky.
Modern Languages, History, Mathematics.		
Smith, Turpie	(1)	Indianapolis, Ind
Modern Languages, History, Mathematics.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Smith, Livingston Waddell	(8)	Lexington, Va.
(*M. A., Washington and Lee University.*)		
Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.		
Spencer, Charles Frith	(3)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Stanley, Lon B.	(1)	Shelbyville, Ky.
Latin, English, History, Mathematics.		
Steenbergen, John Harness	(1)	Mason County, W. Va.
English, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Stephenson, Lucius Homer	(1)	Monterey, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics.		
Steves, Albert, Jr.	(1)	San Antonia, Tex.
Modern Languages, English, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Stone, Thomas Green	(2)	Washington, D. C.
Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Swartz, Osman Ellis	(2)	Clarksburg, W. Va.
(*Ph. B., Shurtleff College.*)		
Law.		
Swearingen, John Joseph	(2)	Kingsford, Fla.
Law.		
Sydenstricker, Edgar	(2)	Chin Kiang, China.
(*B. A., Fredericksburg College.*)		
Latin, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Geology and Biology.		
Tabb, Arthur	(2)	Louisville, Ky.
Latin, English, History, Economics.		
Tardy, Harry Montgomery	(1)	Murat, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics.		
Thomas, Sidney Baxter	(1)	Oak Park, Va.
Law.		
Thomas, Charles Crankshaw	(2)	Atlanta, Ga.
Modern Languages, English, History, Economics, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Thompson, Leroy	(1)	Warren, Ark.
Latin, Greek, English, Geology and Biology.		
Tribble, James Polk	(1)	Richmond, Ky.
English, History, Mathematics.		
Triplett, Granville Hampden	(2)	Duffields, W. Va.
Latin, History, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
Trundle, Americus Dawson	(2)	Poolesville, Md.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Physics.		
Tucker, Dewitt Everett	(2)	Tucker, Ark.
Law.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Tucker, John Randolph	(6)	Lexington, Va.
(*B. A., Washington and Lee University.*)		
Law.		
Turner, William Joel	(3)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Chemistry.		
Tuten, Charles Daugherty	(2)	Jasper, Fla.
Law.		
Vertner, Edmund Kearny	(2)	Luray, Va.
Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Waugh, James Henry	(1)	Buena Vista, Va.
English, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Wall, John Pierre	(2)	Putnam Hall, Fla.
Law.		
Wallace, Robert Tate	(3)	Spottswood, Va.
Modern Languages, English, History, Physics.		
Walker, James Pickens	(1)	Overfield, W. Va.
Modern Languages, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Warner, John William, Jr.	(2)	Rockville, Md.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
Watts, Cicero Floyd	(2)	Improve, Miss.
Modern Languages, History, Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Geology and Biology.		
Weaver, Charles Irving	(4)	Luray, Va.
Law.		
Whipple, Charles Rutledge	(3)	Brownsburg, Va.
Modern Languages, Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, History.		
Williams, Leander McCormick	(1)	Greenville, Va.
Latin, Greek, English.		
Wilson, Melville Asberry	(2)	Bartow, Fla.
Law.		
Wilson, Thomas Newton	(1)	Churchville, Va.
Modern Languages, English, Mathematics, Civil Engineering.		
Wilson, Samuel Campbell, Jr.	(3)	Snyder, Va.
Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.		
Wilson, Thornton Oscar	(1)	South Boston, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Wilson, Thomas Campbell	(3)	Brownsburg, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.		

Name.	Session.	Home.
Wilson, William Owen	(2)	South Boston, Va.
Latin, Greek, English, History, Economics.		
Wiltshire, John Lewis	(1)	Charlestown, W. Va.
Latin, English, History, Mathematics.		
Withers, Robert Walker	(2)	Bedford City, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Witherspoon, Samuel Andrew, Jr.	(3)	Meridian, Miss.
Latin, English, History, Mathematics, Chemistry.		
Witt, David Edward	(4)	Lexington, Va.
Modern Languages, Physics, Geology and Biology.		
Wright, Samuel Brown	(2)	Moffatts Creek, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Worthen, George Gordon	(2)	Little Rock, Ark.
Modern Languages, History, Geology and Biology.		
Wysor, Joseph Lawrence	(1)	Pulaski, Va.
Latin, Modern Languages, English, Mathematics.		
Young, Charles Houston	(4)	Christianburg, Ky.
Greek, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.		
Young, Archibald Belmont	(2)	Christianburg, Ky.
Latin, Modern Languages, History, Economics, Geology and Biology, Mathematics.		

DEPARTMENTS ATTENDED.

Civil Engineering	25	Latin	61
Chemistry	73	Law	54
Eng. Language and Literature	110	Mathematics	99
Economics and Political Science	30	Modern Languages	94
Greek	37	Philosophy	34
Geology and Biology	57	Physics	28
History	86		

RECAPITULATION.

Virginia	121	District of Columbia	3
West Virginia	24	North Carolina	3
Kentucky	15	Indiana	2
Florida	12	Missouri	2
Arkansas	8	Ohio	1
Maryland	8	South Carolina	2
Texas	8	California	1
Alabama	7	Massachusetts	1
Tennessee	6	Pennsylvania	1
Mississippi	6	China	1
Georgia	5		
		Total	237

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The alumni of the university have an association, the object of which is to keep alive the sentiment of affection for their Alma Mater, and to unite the graduates of successive years by a common tie of fellowship. Its meetings are held during the annual commencement season, when, after the transaction of business, an anniversary oration is delivered by some alumnus chosen by the society. Any organized body of alumni consisting of not less than seven members, having a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and an executive committee, and which shall maintain its organization by holding at least one meeting each year, is recognized as a Local Alumni Association. These associations tend to keep up, and give practical shape to the interest felt by the alumni in the well-being of the university. Each such association is authorized to nominate one student each year to a scholarship, as already explained on a preceding page. (p. 50.)

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President, M. G. Harman.
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Secretary, James R. Guy.

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Secretary, W. R. Perkins.

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President, Captain J. C. Van Fossen.
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Woodstock, Virginia.
President, H. C. Magruder.
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Secretary, R. N. Pendleton.

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President, T. M. Jackson.
Secretary, J. W. Davis.

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President, Thomas H. Harvey.
Secretary, Dr. James Boyce Taylor.

Lewisburg, West Virginia.
President, John A. Preston.
Secretary, Thomas H. Dennis.

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President, S. W. Walker.
Secretary, N. D. Baker, Jr.

Monroe County, West Virginia.
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Secretary, H. T. Houston.

Parkersburg, West Virginia.
President, George H. Moffett.
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President, A. Alexander.
Secretary, W. Z. Johnstone.

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President, J. J. Moore.
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South River.
President, J. S. Mackey.
Secretary, D. L. Ward.

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